

if by any chance the hearings should not be available Tuesday, I would feel that we should then let the bill go over until Wednesday, until we can obtain the hearings, because manifestly all Members of the Senate could not attend the hearings. Some of us who were not members of the committee did attend, but it is extremely desirable that Senators be permitted to read the hearings and get the viewpoint of those who expressed themselves.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. Is it not perfectly obvious that if General Marshall is not to testify until Monday, the printed hearings cannot be available Tuesday?

Mr. BARKLEY. No; that is not obvious, because the hearings have been closed already, with the exception of the testimony of General Marshall, and the testimony taken so far has been ordered printed.

Mr. CONNALLY. I am speaking of General Marshall's testimony.

Mr. BARKLEY. The chairman of the committee advises me that he thinks it entirely feasible to have General Marshall's testimony ready by Tuesday.

Mr. WHEELER. If for any reason the hearings are not ready by Tuesday, I shall be willing to let the bill go over until Wednesday, but I do want it made the unfinished business.

I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 763.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 763) exempting certain married men who have children from liability under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is now the unfinished business of the Senate.

#### RECESS TO TUESDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. There being no Executive Calendar, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Tuesday, September 21, 1943, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, teach us that as our faith is inspired and sustained by the redeeming love of Thy Son, remaining strong and loyal, "we are more than conquerors." We pray that the present eclipse may purge our vision, widen our sky, and increase our power; thus in Thee we shall know the truth and force of right and learn to deaden the love of self. Keep our minds attentive by sincerity of spirit and integrity of life; thus

we shall help to turn wicked shadows into Thy righteous morning.

Send us forth to our problems with open and unbiased minds, realizing that we must identify ourselves with the suffering and perishing races of earth and that immortal badges are won only on the field of self-sacrifice. Do Thou deliver our country from false teachers who through ignorance, prejudice, or conceit mislead the unwary to make shipwreck of faith. Never before was it greater folly to be skeptical about Divine guidance in the long purpose of humanity. Great God, in the midst of all, lead us to light the candle rather than curse the darkness. Help those who are in spiritual need; open our eyes that with expanding vision we may see the clouds of war becoming the chariots of the Most High breaking over the mountains. And Thine shall be the praise. Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, September 14, 1943, was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 2912) entitled "An act to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the Golden Gate Bridge," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BAILEY, Mr. RADCLIFFE, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McNARY, and Mr. JOHNSON of California to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 180):

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. FRANCIS D. CULKIN, late a Representative from the State of New York.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

#### PARTICIPATION IN WORLD PEACE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time for debate on a motion to suspend the rules and pass House Concurrent Resolution 25 be extended to 4 hours, such time to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and that said motion to suspend the rules shall be the continuing order of business of the House until finally disposed of.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. HOFFMAN and Mr. DAY objected. The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

#### HON. SAM RAYBURN, THE SPEAKER

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked the third anniversary of the term as Speaker of the gentleman from Texas, Hon. SAM RAYBURN. As chairman of the Texas delegation and by their direction and in their behalf, I extend to him not only the hearty congratulations of the delegation from his own State, but of all the people of Texas, and I have an idea that I also express the sentiments of this House, regardless of political or party affiliations.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, the minority leader.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman from Texas is certainly expressing the sentiment of the Members on this side of the House. We all admire and respect our good Speaker for his high purpose and integrity. We extend our sincere felicitations.

Mr. THOMASON. I am very sure that is correct, and I know that the Members on both sides thoroughly appreciate the attitude of the minority leader. I know the warm friendship and mutual admiration that exists between the Speaker and the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, the distinguished Speaker is the son of Texas, but his strong character, constructive contributions, and his unusual ability have lifted him above State environment and State associations into varied fields, and he is now considered the son of all of the States of the Union.

Mr. THOMASON. SAM RAYBURN belongs to the Nation. No man can be a Member of this body for 34 years and not possess high character and unusual ability. To become Speaker he must also have capacity for leadership, which Speaker RAYBURN has proved he has in a marked degree.

I feel confident in expressing the thought that the present Speaker of the House will rank with the great Speakers of this body. I am sure that I voice the sentiment of the House, not only in extending its congratulations on his outstanding record as Speaker and his fairness to every Member of the House on all occasions, but I also voice its sentiment in wishing for him long life and much happiness.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 272)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

During the 2 months' recess of the Congress, many important events have occurred at the war fronts and at home. You return at a time when major battles in Europe and in Asia are beginning to be joined. In recent months, the main tides of conflict have been running our way—but we could not and cannot be content merely to drift with this favorable tide.

You know from the news of the past few days that every military operation entails a legitimate military risk and that occasionally we have checks to our plans—checks which necessarily involve severe losses of men and materials.

The Allied forces are now engaged in a very hard battle south of Naples. Casualties are heavy. The desperation with which the Germans are fighting reveals that they are well aware of the consequences to them of our occupation of Italy.

The Congress and the American people can rest assured that the landing on Italy is not the only landing we have in mind. That landing was planned at Casablanca. At Quebec, the leaders and the military staffs of Great Britain and the United States made specific and precise plans to bring to bear further blows of equal or greater importance against Germany and Japan—with definite times and places for other landings on the continent of Europe and elsewhere.

On the 10th of July a carefully prepared expedition landed in Sicily. In spite of heavy German opposition it cleared this large and heavily fortified island in 38 days.

British, Canadian, and American losses in killed, wounded, and missing in the Sicilian campaign were 31,158, of which the American forces lost 7,445. The casualties among the Italians and Germans were approximately 165,000, including 132,000 prisoners.

The unmistakably sincere welcome given to the Allied troops by the Italian people has proved conclusively that even in a country which had lived for a generation under a complete dictatorship—with all of its propaganda, censorship, and suppression of free speech and discussion—the love of liberty was unquenchable.

It has also proved conclusively that this war was not waged by the people of Italy on their own choice. All of Mussolini's propaganda machine could not make them love Hitler or hate us. The less said about the feelings toward Mussolini the better.

I believe that equal jubilation and enthusiasm will be shown by the people of the other nations now under the German heel when Nazi gauleiters and native Quislings are removed through force or flight.

How different was this invading army of the Allies from the German forces that had come into Sicily, ostensibly to "protect it." Food, clothing, cattle, medicines and household goods had been systematically stolen from the people of Sicily, and sent North to the "master race" in Germany. Sicily, like other parts of Italy and like the other satellite

and conquered nations, had been bled white by the Nazi and Fascist governments. Growers of crops were permitted to retain only a small fraction of their own produce for themselves and their families.

With the Allied armies, however, went a carefully planned organization, trained and equipped to give physical care to the local population—food, clothing, medicine. This new organization is also now in the process of restoring to the people of Sicily freedoms which for many years had been denied to them. I am confident that within a year Sicily will be once more self-supporting—and, in addition to that, once more self-respecting.

From Sicily the advance of the Allied armies has continued to the mainland. On the 3d day of September they landed on the toe of the Italian peninsula. These were the first Allied troops to invade the continent of Europe in order to liberate the conquered and oppressed countries. History will always remember this day as the beginning of the answer to the prayer of the millions of liberty-loving human beings, not only in these conquered lands but all over the world.

On July 25—2 weeks after our first landings in Sicily—political events in Italy startled the world. Mussolini, the incubus of Italy for a generation, the man who is more responsible for all the sorrows of Italy than anyone, except possibly Hitler himself, was forced out of office and stripped of his power as a result of his own dismal failures, his wanton brutalities, and the overwhelming demand of the Italian people. This was the first break in Axis leadership—to be followed, we are determined, by other and similar encouraging downfalls.

But there is one thing I want to make perfectly clear: When Hitler and the Nazis go out, the Prussian military clique must go with them. The war-breeding gangs of militarists must be rooted out of Germany—and out of Japan—if we are to have any real assurance of future peace.

Early last month the relentless application of overwhelming Allied power—particularly air and sea power—convinced the leaders of Italy that it could not continue an active part in the war. Conversations were begun by them with us. These conversations were carried on with the utmost secrecy. Therefore, much as I wished to do so, I could not communicate the facts of the case to the Congress, or the press, or to those who repeatedly expressed dismay or indignation at our apparent course in Italy. These negotiations turned out to be a complete surprise to nearly everyone, not only to the Axis but to the Italian people themselves.

I am sure that the Congress realizes that there are many situations in this war—and there will be many more to come—in which it is impossible for me to make any announcement or even to give any indication of the policy which we are following. And I ask the American people, as well as the Congress, to bear with me and with our Chiefs of Staff. It is difficult to remain silent

when unjustified attack and criticism come from those who are not in a position to have all the facts.

But the people and the Congress can be sure that the policy which we follow is an expression of the basic democratic traditions and ideals of this Republic. We shall not be able to claim that we have gained total victory in this war if any vestige of fascism in any of its malignant forms is permitted to survive anywhere in the world.

The armistice with Italy was signed on September 3 in Sicily, but it could not be put into effect until September 8, when we were ready to make landings in force in the Naples area. We had planned these landings some time before and were determined to go through with them, armistice or no armistice.

Italian leaders appealed to their Army and Navy to end hostilities against us. Italian soldiers, though disorganized and ill-supplied, have been fighting the Germans in many regions. In conformity with the terms of unconditional surrender, the Italian Fleet has come over to our side; and it can be a powerful weapon in striking at the Nazi enemies of the Italian people.

When Hitler was forced to the conclusion that his offensive was broken, and he must go on the defensive, he started boasting that he had converted Europe into an impregnable fortress. But he neglected to provide that fortress with a roof. He also left various other vulnerable spots in the wall of the so-called fortress—which we shall point out to him in due time.

The British and American air forces have been bombing the roofless fortress with ever-increasing effectiveness. It is now our purpose to establish bases within bombing range of southern and eastern Germany, and to bring devastating war home to these places by day and by night as it has already been brought to western Germany.

When Britain was being subjected to mass bombing in 1940 and 1941—when the British people, including their King and Prime Minister, were proving that Britain "could take it"—the strategists of the Royal Air Force and of our own Army Air Forces were not idle. They were studying the mistakes that Goering and his staff of Nazi terrorists were making. Those were fatal mistakes, as it turned out.

Today, we and the British are not making those mistakes. We are not bombing tenements for the sheer sadistic pleasure of killing, as the Nazis did. We are striking devastating blows at carefully selected, clearly identified strategic objectives—factories, shipyards, munition dumps, transportation facilities, which make it possible for the Nazis to wage war. And we are hitting these military targets and blowing them to bits.

German power can still do us great injury. But that evil power is being destroyed, surely, inexorably, day by day, and if Hitler does not know it by now, then the last trace of sanity has departed from that distorted mind.

We must remember that in any great air attack the British and Americans lose



a fairly high proportion of planes and that these losses must be made up quickly so that the weight of the bombing shall not decrease for a day in the future. In fact, a high rate of increase must be maintained according to plan—and that means constant stepping up of our production here at home.

In the remarkable raid on the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania we lost 53 of our heavy bombers, and more than 500 of our finest men are missing. This may seem like a disastrously high loss, unless you figure it against the damage done to the enemy's war power. I am certain that the German or the Japanese high commands would cheerfully sacrifice tens of thousands of men to do the same amount of damage to us, if they could. Those gallant and brilliant young Americans who raided Ploesti won a smashing victory which, I believe, will contribute materially to the shortening of the war and thus save countless lives.

We shall continue to make such raids all over the territory of Germany and the satellite countries. With Italy in our hands, the distances we have to travel will be far less and the risks proportionately reduced.

We have reliable information that there is definite unrest and a growing desire for peace among the peoples of these satellite countries—Rumania, Hungary, Finland, and Bulgaria. We hope that in these nations the spirit of revolt against Nazi dominance which commenced in Italy will burst into flame and become a consuming fire.

Every American is thrilled by the sledge-hammer blows delivered against the Nazi aggressors by the Russian armies. This summer there has been no successful German advance against the Russians, as in 1941 and 1942. The shoe today is on the other foot—and is pinching very hard. Instead, the Russians have forced the greatest military reversal since Napoleon's retreat in 1812.

The recapture of Kharkov, Stalino, and other strongholds by the Russians, the opening of the Ukraine and the Donets Basin and the freeing of millions of valuable acres and hundreds of inhabited places hearten the whole world as the Russian campaign moves toward the elimination of every German from Russian soil—toward the invasion of Germany itself. It is certain that the campaign in north Africa, the occupation of Sicily, the fighting in Italy, and the compelling of large numbers of German planes to go into combat in the skies over Holland, Belgium, and France by reason of our air attacks, have given important help to the Russian Armies along their advancing front from Leningrad to the Black Sea. We know, too, that we are contributing to that advance by making Germany keep many divisions in the Balkans, in southern France, and along the English Channel. I like to think that these words constitute an understatement.

Similarly, the events in the Mediterranean have a direct bearing upon the war against Japan.

When the American and British expeditionary forces first landed in north

Africa last November, some people believed that we were neglecting our obligations to prosecute the war vigorously in the Pacific. Such people continually make the mistake of trying to divide the war into several watertight compartments—the western European front, the Russian front, the Burma front, the New Guinea and Solomons front, and so forth—as though all of these fronts were separate and unrelated to each other. You even hear talk of the air war as opposed to the land war or the sea war.

Actually, we cannot think of this as several wars. It is all one war, and it must be governed by one basic strategy.

The freeing of the Mediterranean, which we started last fall, will lead directly to the resumption of our complete control of the waters of the eastern Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal. Thus, we shall be enabled to strike the Japanese on another of their highly vulnerable flanks.

As long as Italy remained in the war as our enemy—as long as the Italian fleet remained in being as a threat—a substantial part of British naval strength had to be kept locked up in the Mediterranean. Now, that formidable strength is freed to proceed eastward to join in the ever-increasing attack upon the Japanese. It has not been sufficiently emphasized that the freeing of the Mediterranean is a great asset to the war in the Far East.

There has been one serious gap in the lines of our globe-girdling sea power. That is the gap between northwest Australia and Ceylon. That gap can now be closed as a result of victory in the Mediterranean.

We face, in the Orient, a long and difficult fight. We must be prepared for heavy losses in winning that fight. The power of Japan will not collapse until it has been literally pounded into the dust. It would be the utmost folly for us to try to pretend otherwise.

Even so, if the future is tough for us, think what it is for General Tojo and his murderous gang. They may look to the north, to the south, to the east, or to the west. They can see closing in on them, from all directions, the forces of retribution under the Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, General MacArthur, Admiral Nimitz, and Admiral Lord Mountbatten.

The forces operating against Japan in the various Pacific theaters are just as much interrelated and dependent on each other as are the forces pounding against Germany in Europe.

With the new threats that we offer from the Aleutians, Japan cannot afford to devote as large a proportion of her forces to hold the lines in other areas.

Such actions as the taking of Attu and Kiska do not just happen. They are the results of careful and complete planning which was going on quietly while some of our critics were so perturbed that they had reached the verge of tears over what they called the threatened invasion of Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. It was difficult for them to realize that the carefully prepared and crucial tests in the Coral Sea and at

Midway and in the Solomons rendered the Japanese toehold in the Aleutians untenable.

Japan has been hard put to it to maintain her extended lines. She had to withdraw her garrison from Kiska in the face of the oncoming American-Canadian forces because she could not maintain a steady stream of adequate reinforcements and supplies to the Aleutians.

In the Solomon Islands, with heavy fighting, we have gained so many island air bases that the threat to Australia and New Zealand across the Coral Sea has been practically dissipated. In fact, it is safe to say that our position in that area has become a threat on our part against the Japanese in the seas that lie north of the Solomons and north of New Guinea.

American, Australian, New Zealand, and Dutch forces in a magnificent campaign in New Guinea and the Solomons have destroyed much Japanese strength and have gained for us new bases from which to launch new offensive operations.

After a long period of defensive strategy in Burma, we are determined to take the offensive there. I am also glad to report to you that we are getting more supplies and military help to China. Almost every day word comes that a new air battle has destroyed two and three times more Japanese planes in China and Burma than we ourselves have lost. That process will continue until we are ready to strike right at the heart of Japan itself.

It goes almost without saying that when Japan surrenders the United Nations will never again let her have authority over the islands which were mandated to her by the League of Nations. Japan obviously is not to be trusted. And the same thing holds good in the case of the vast territories which Japan has stolen from China starting long before this war began.

Since the beginning of our entrance into the war, nearly 2 years ago, the United Nations have continuously reduced enemy strength by a process of attrition. That means, cold-bloodedly, placing the ever-increasing resources of the Allies into deadly competition with the ever-decreasing resources of the Axis. It means the training and use of the Allied manpower—which is greater than the Axis. It means the use of our superior facilities and ability to make more munitions and, above all, aircraft, more quickly than our enemies can do.

For example, the Allies today on the European front have a definite superiority in almost all weapons of war on any and every point of the encircling line—more guns, more tanks, more planes, more trucks, more transports, more supply ships, and more warships.

In the Pacific we have taken a steady toll of Japanese war planes and a steady toll of Japanese ships—merchant ships and naval vessels. The odds are all in our favor, for we grow in strength, and they cannot even replace all their losses. It might be called a simple mathematical progression.

However, unless we keep up and increase the tempo of our present rate of production, this greater strength in planes and guns, tanks and ships, can all be lost.

Our great production program started during the darkest days of 1940. With the magnificent contribution made by American industry and American labor, it is approaching full production. Britain has already attained full production. Today, the British Empire and the United States together are turning out so much of every essential of war that we have definite superiority over Germany and Japan, which is growing with every succeeding minute. But we have no minutes to lose.

Realization of the distances we must cover brings to mind problems that every American should realize—problems of transporting from our shores to the actual fighting areas the weapons and munitions of war which we make. Burma and China can be reached only with extraordinary difficulty. Two years ago, most of the planes we sent had to be knocked down, crated, put on board ship, transported, then uncrated and put together again in India, and from there sent up to the fighting front.

In the case of China, they had to be flown over enormous mountains. Even after they were safely delivered there, the planes had to be kept supplied with ground crews, tools, oil, gasoline, and even spare parts. Since the Japs cut the Burma Road, all these supplies have to be flown over hundreds of miles to bases which had to be built in China.

The same slow process was also the rule in the southwest Pacific.

With the present increased range of airplanes and the establishment of additional bases, we are now flying more of them under their own power than before, but all the things that go to supply them—the gasoline, the tools, the spare parts—still have to be taken by ship to the fighting fronts all over the world. Practically every soldier and all his weapons and equipment have to go by ship. And every time a new forward move develops the whole outfit has to go by ship.

I wonder how many people realize what it means to carry on the war across the Atlantic and the Pacific and through the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, along lines of supply attacked by submarines and dive bombers at many points.

The combined operation of the British and Americans last November against Morocco and Algeria was in point of numbers the largest military movement over the longest number of miles to landings under fire that history has recorded anywhere.

The ships for such an amphibious operation cannot be loaded in the ordinary way, to be unloaded alongside a comfortable, safe wharf. Most of the ships must be "combat loaded" in such a way that the troops go ashore first and are immediately followed in the proper order by guns and ammunition, tanks, trucks, and food, medical equipment and all the supplies of a modern army. Prepara-

tions must be made to conduct these landings under enemy fire, and on beaches instead of at docks. People who have seen or planned this kind of operation even over short distances do not speak glibly about landing great expeditions on a few days' notice or on all the beaches of Europe at the same time.

The Members of the Congress have undoubtedly had an opportunity to see at first hand in their own home districts some of our war factories and plants and shipyards throughout the United States which are now working at full blast turning out the greatest amount of war production in the history of the world.

In June and July we were worried by a reduction in the rate of increase in production. Great as our production had been we could not afford to level off. We had to continue the upward curve and not pause on any plateaus.

I am happy to report that the increase was resumed in August. In this month of September it is even better.

For example, during the 2 months of the recess of the Congress our factories produced approximately 15,000 planes. There was an especially important increase in the production of heavy bombers in August. I cannot reveal the exact figures on this. They would give the enemy needed information—but no comfort. However, the total airplane production is still not good enough. We seek not only to come up to the schedule but to surpass it.

During those same 2 months American shipyards put into commission 3,200,000 tons of large merchant ships—a total of 281 ships, almost 5 ships a day.

Even as the actual fighting engagements in which our troops take part increase in number, it is becoming more and more evident that this is essentially a great war of production. The best way to avoid heavy casualty lists is to provide our troops with the best equipment possible—and plenty of it.

We have come a great way since this Congress first met in January of this year. But I state only a blunt fact when I tell the Congress that we are still a long, long way from ultimate victory in any major theater of the war.

First. Despite our substantial victories in the Mediterranean, we face a hard and costly fight up through Italy—and a major job of organizing our positions before we can take advantage of them.

Second. From bases in the British Isles we must be sure that we have assembled the strength to strike not just in one direction but in many directions—by land and sea and in the air—with overwhelming forces and equipment.

Third. Although our Russian allies have made a magnificent counteroffensive, and are driving our common enemies back day by day, the Russian Armies still have far to go before they get into Germany itself.

Fourth. The Japanese hold firmly established positions on an enormous front from the Kuriles through the mandated islands to the Solomons and through the Netherlands East Indies to Malaysia and Burma and China. To

break through this defensive ring we must hit them and hit them hard not merely at one point but at many points, and we must keep on hitting them.

In all of history, there has never been a task so tremendous as that which we now face. We can do it—and we will do it—but we must plan and work and fight with every ounce of intelligence and energy and courage that we possess.

The Congress has reconvened at a time when we are in the midst of the Third War Loan Drive seeking to raise a sum unparalleled in history—\$15,000,000,000. This is a dramatic example of the scale on which this war still has to be fought, and presents some idea of how difficult and costly the responsible leaders of this Government believe the war will be.

Nothing we can do will be more costly in lives than to adopt the attitude that the war has been won—or nearly won. That would mean a let-down in the great tempo of production which we have reached, and would mean that our men who are now fighting all over the world will not have that overwhelming superiority of power which has dealt so much death and destruction to the enemy and at the same time has saved so many American lives.

That is why I have always maintained that there is no such separate entity as the home front. Every day lost in turning out an airplane or a ship at home will have its direct effect upon the men now battling up the leg of Italy or in the jungles of the southwest Pacific or in the clouds over China.

There have been complaints from some sources about the way this production and other domestic activities have been carried on. Some of these complaints of course are justified. On the other hand some of them come from selfish people who merely do not like to give up some of their pleasures, or a part of their butter or meat or milk.

Fair-minded citizens, however, will realize that although mistakes have been made, the job that has been done in converting peacetime America to a wartime basis has been a great job and a successful one, of which all our people have good reason to be proud.

It would be nothing short of a miracle if this unprecedented job of transforming a peace-loving, unprepared industrial America into a fighting and production machine had been accomplished without some mistakes being made and some people being given cause for complaint.

The Congress is well aware of the magnitude of the undertaking, and of the many gigantic problems involved. For the Congress has been actively involved in helping to work out the solutions to these unprecedented problems.

A few facts will show how vast an enterprise this war has been—and how we are constantly increasing the tempo of our production.

The total amount spent on the war from May 1940 to date is \$128,123,000,000. The bill is now running at the rate of \$250,000,000 per day.



Up to September 1, 1943, among the more important items produced and delivered since the armament program started in May 1940 are the following:

Airplanes.....	123,000
Airplane engines.....	349,000
Tanks.....	53,000
Artillery weapons.....	93,000
Small arms (rifles, carbines, machine guns, etc.).....	9,500,000
Small arms ammunition, rounds.....	25,942,000,000
Trucks.....	1,233,000

In most instances more than half of the above total delivered to date was produced during the first 8 months of 1943:

Airplanes.....	52,000
Tanks.....	23,000
Artillery weapons.....	40,600
Small arms (rifles, carbines, machine guns, etc.).....	4,638,000
Small arms ammunition, rounds.....	13,339,000,000

The number of fighting ships and auxiliaries of all kinds completed since May 1940 is 2,380 and 13,000 landing vessels.

In the 2½ years between January 1, 1941 and July 1, 1943, the power plants built for installation in Navy vessels had a horsepower equal to all the horsepower of all hydroelectric plants in the United States in January 1941.

The completions of Navy ships during the last 6 months were equal to completions in the entire year of 1942.

We have cut down the time required to build submarines by almost 50 percent.

The antiaircraft and double-purpose guns produced by the Navy since the defense program started in May 1940, if fired altogether, would throw 4,600 tons of projectiles per minute against the enemy.

The output of under-water ordnance—torpedoes, mines, and depth charges—during the first half of 1943 was equal to the total production of 1942.

During the month of August 1943 we produced almost as many torpedoes as during all of World War I.

Anyone who has had to build a single factory, tool it up, get the necessary help, set up an assembly line, produce and ship the product will have some idea of what that amount of production has meant.

We have had to raise and equip armed forces approaching 10,000,000 men. Simultaneously, in spite of this drain on our manpower, we have had to find millions more men and millions of women to operate our war factories, arsenals, shipyards, essential civilian industries—and the farms and mines of America.

There have been the problems of increasing greatly the output of our natural resources—not only for our own Army and Navy and for our civilians at home, but also for our allies and our own forces all over the world.

Since the outbreak of war in Europe, we have increased our output of petroleum by 63 percent. We have stepped up our bituminous coal production by 40 percent; chemicals by 300 percent; iron ore by 125 percent; hydroelectric power by 79 percent; and steel by 106 percent.

There were the problems of raising and distributing more food than ever before in our history—for our armed

services, for our own people, and to help feed our allies.

There was the formidable problem of establishing a rationing system of the necessities of life which would be fair to all of our people.

There was the difficulty of keeping prices from skyrocketing and fighting off the serious specter of inflation.

There was the problem of transporting millions of men and hundreds of millions of tons of weapons and supplies all over our own country and also to all corners of the world. This necessitated the largest railroad and shipping operations in all history.

There were the problems involved in our vast purchases in foreign countries; in our control of foreign funds, located in this country; in our custody of alien property; in our occupation of liberated areas. There were new problems of communications, of censorship, of war information.

There was the problem of maintaining proper management-labor relations; of fair treatment and just compensation to our millions of war workers; of avoiding strikes; of preventing the exploitation of workers or natural resources by those who would seek to become war profiteers and war millionaires.

There were the problems of civilian defense, of lend-lease, of subcontracting war contracts to smaller businesses, of building up stock piles of strategic material whose normal sources have been seized by the enemy—such as rubber and tin.

There was the problem of providing housing for millions of new war workers all over the country.

And touching all of these, there was the great problem of raising the money to pay for all of them.

No sincere, sensible person doubts that in such an unprecedented, breath-taking enterprise errors of honest judgment were bound to creep in, and that occasional disputes among conscientious officials were bound to occur. And if anyone thinks that we, working under our democratic system, have made major mistakes in this war, he should take a look at some of the blunders made by our enemies in the so-called efficient dictatorships.

Even sincere, sensible people sometimes fail to compare the handfuls of errors or disputes on the one hand, with the billions of instances where the agencies of government in cooperation with each other have moved with the precision of a smoothly working machine.

Some people, when a doughnut is placed before them, claim they can see only the hole in it. Sometimes this is an example of sheer individual pessimism; but sometimes it is caused by motives not consonant with war-winning ideals.

The American people as a whole, however, are fair-minded. They have learned to distinguish between the sensational and the factual. They know that there is no so-called news when things run right. They know, for example, that a few newspapers and columnists and radio commentators can

make controversy create "news" which is eagerly sought by Axis propagandists in their evil work.

Obviously, we never could have produced and shipped as much as we have, we could not now be in the position we now occupy in the Mediterranean, in Italy, or in the southwest Pacific, or on the Atlantic convoy routes, or in the air over Germany and France, if conditions in Washington and throughout the Nation were as confused and chaotic as some people try to paint them.

We know that in any large private industrial plant doing a thousandth part of what their Government in Washington is doing there are also occasional mistakes and arguments. But this is not a good comparison. It is like comparing a motorboat with a battleship.

What I have said is not in any way an apology—it is an assertion and a boast that the American people and their Government are doing an amazingly good job in carrying out a vast program which 2 years ago was said to be impossible of fulfillment. Luckily, the American people have a sense of proportion—and a memory.

As General Marshall has said in his biennial report:

The development of the powerful Army of today \* \* \* has been dependent upon vast appropriations and the strong support of the Congress, and the cooperation of numerous Government agencies.

I urge all Americans to read General Marshall's fine soldierly record of the achievements of our Army throughout two of the most tremendous years in our history. This is a record which Americans will never forget.

As the war grows tougher and as new problems constantly arise in our domestic economy, changes in methods and changes in legislation may become necessary.

We should move for the greater economic protection of our returning men and women in the armed forces—and for greater educational opportunities for them—and for all our citizens we should provide a further measure of social security in order to protect them against certain continuing hazards of life.

All these things, as well as eventual demobilization, should be studied now and much of the necessary legislation should be enacted. I do not mean that this statement should be regarded in any way as an intimation that we are approaching the end of the war. Such an intimation could not be based either on fact or on reason. But when the war ends we do not want to be caught again without planning or legislation, such as occurred at the end of the last war.

On all these and on other subjects I expect to communicate with this Congress from time to time.

In this critical period in the history of our country and of the world, we seek cooperation between the executive and the legislative branches of the Government to furnish our citizens with the security of the standard of living to which their resources and their skills in management and labor entitle them in all matters which concern this Nation's

welfare, present and future—and the first of such matters, obviously, is the winning of this war.

Finally, as the war progresses, we seek a national cooperation with other nations toward the end that world aggression be ended and that fair international relationships be established on a permanent basis. The policy of the good neighbor has shown such success in the hemisphere of the Americas that its extension to the whole world seems to be the logical next step. In that way we can begin to keep faith with our sons and daughters who are fighting for freedom and justice and security at home and abroad.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 17, 1943.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER] may address the House for 5 minutes this afternoon, following any other special orders that may have been entered.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### THE LATE FIRST LT. DAVID NATHANIEL MURDOCK

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, the President's message stated that there were 7,445 American fighting men who gave their lives in the invasion of Sicily. One of those men was David Murdock, the eldest son of our colleague, the gentleman from Arizona, Hon. JOHN MURDOCK. I know that in paying solemn tribute to him I express the feeling of every Member of the House. We pay our sincere homage and respect, and we offer a nation's reverent gratitude for this gallant sacrifice to the memory of a noble young American and to his bereaved parents, whom we know and love.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on two subjects. In one, to include a statement by Mr. Edward O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau, and in the other a speech by Francis A. Flood, assistant to the War Food Administrator.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on two subjects; in one to include a speech delivered by Mr. Dewey L. Granberry, manager of the Chamber of Commerce, Victoria,

Tex., at a conference of the Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, held at Houston, Tex., on August 26, 1943; and in the other to extend a speech made at the same meeting by Mr. Frank E. Bourgeois, chairman of the Waterway Transportation and Development Committee of the Association of Commerce of New Orleans.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address delivered by Mr. John M. Fouts, of Fort Worth, Tex., general manager of the Trinity Improvement Association, at a conference of the Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, held at Houston, Tex., August 26, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include therein two editorials.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### THE FULBRIGHT RESOLUTION

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to include a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, on Monday or Tuesday next, so it has been announced, the House will vote on the Fulbright resolution (H. Con. Res. 25) under a suspension of the rules, which precludes amendments. This concurrent resolution provides, as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace, among the nations of the world, and as favoring participation by the United States therein.*

There is not a reservation or limitation in the resolution to preserve, protect, or defend the sovereign rights of a sovereign people. International machinery can be set up, and undoubtedly will be set up, to which this resolution can commit this Government, and by which our people will be expected to and be called upon to finance, feed, and rehabilitate groups of people in each of the sixty-odd states which at present compose the family of nations.

This Fulbright resolution is purely a wild and reckless plunge in the dark without regard to the extent that the proposed international machinery may require the United States to destroy its own security, prosperity, standard of living, its liberties, and institutions which now exist by virtue of our constitutional guarantees.

We do not know whether the proposed international machinery to be set up is for Union Now or not. Prime Minister Churchill said:

No one can stop it. Like the Mississippi, it just keeps rolling along. Let it roll in full flood, inexorable, irresistible, to broader lands and better days.

Is Union Now to be our commitment under this resolution?

Hon. Leslie Hore-Belisha puts the proposal more boldly, thus:

Mr. Churchill had the imaginative idea of offering France a common citizenship. There is far more reason—

Said Leslie Hore-Belisha—

for common citizenship with America. If we can replace the Declaration of Independence—

Said he—

with a declaration of interdependence, it should lay the firmest foundation for permanent world peace.

It is not difficult to draw peace resolutions in a moment of emotionalism and pass them without debate, but what has been the history of treaties of peace, drawn with the intention that each should be permanent? The record shows that "from the year 1500 B. C. to A. D. 1860 more than 8,000 treaties of peace, meant to remain in force forever, were concluded. The average time they remained in force is 2 years."

It is an inherent right in every nation, based on self-preservation, that it shall retain the right to protect its sovereignty, its life, and its vital interests by every means at its disposal. I am sure that no reputable student of international law will dispute the soundness of this doctrine.

This proposed resolution, when examined by the people of more than 60 other members of the family of nations will be construed in the light of their respective hopes and desires. To all too many of them it will be a share the wealth of the United States program, by which each foreign nation will expect its portion under this resolution and other promises already made without the knowledge or consent of our people.

The best and surest way to assist the world is to stabilize the United States. The world cannot become stabilized until the United States becomes stabilized. A share the wealth of the United States program with the world is not a stabilizing plan but, instead, it is an international W. P. A. deficit-financing program, to be borne, not by foreign taxpayers, but by the taxpayers of the United States.

I am not willing to support a resolution which gives notice to the world that we have replaced our Declaration of Independence with a declaration of dependence.

On the monument over William Bradford's grave in Burial Hill, Plymouth, Mass., are carved these admonitory words:

Do not basely relinquish what the fathers with difficulty attained.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter addressed to me by the Worcester County War Price and Ration Boards Association together with



a resolution recommending a 14-point program of operation.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on September 14 I received permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include certain declarations adopted by the Republican Post War Advisory Council. I find that this comprises more than two pages and have an estimate from the printer that the cost will be \$112.50. Notwithstanding this I desire to make the extension.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

(Mr. SAUTHOFF asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address by the president of the New Orleans Association of Commerce. I have an estimate from the Public Printer that it will cost \$120. I ask unanimous consent to extend this matter notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds the limit as indicated.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address by Judge J. F. T. O'Connor made in Los Angeles, Calif., on September 1.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

#### RESULT OF ELECTION IN SECOND DISTRICT KANSAS

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, those who are following political trends will be interested in the election which took place in the Second District of Kansas this week. At that election the Republican candidate to succeed our late colleague, U. S. Guyer, received 69 percent of the total vote. Last November Mr. Guyer with the same opponent and with the same issues involved received 59 percent of the total vote.

I have no comment to make except to say I believe that this great increase in the Republican vote accurately reflects the trend of political sentiment in Kansas and surrounding States at this time.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have three unanimous consent requests. First, I ask unanimous consent that the gentle-

man from New Hampshire [Mr. STEARNS] may have permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a speech delivered by Mr. Chase, president of the New England Council, recently, and, second, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an address I made at Williamstown, Vt., and, third, to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY]?

There was no objection.

#### GOVERNMENTAL FIGURES ON FOOD INACCURATE

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, the figures put out by the various Government authorities dealing with food are notoriously inaccurate. The Republican Congressional Food Study Committee has been trying to reconcile the figures on the roll-back of prices recently given out by Mr. Chester Bowles, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

It is impossible to apply any accepted statistical principles to his announcement that an over-all reduction of 2.3 percent in the cost of living would result to the consuming public through rolling back the prices of the seven commodities he mentioned. If the entire estimated 1943 production of these seven commodities, that is, apples, oranges, onions, potatoes, lard, vegetable oils, and peanut butter were subsidized as he proposes, the aggregate cost of the subsidy would be approximately \$525,000,000, and not \$100,000,000 as Mr. Bowles stated.

Everyone knows that 1943 living costs are higher than 1942, yet in 1942 the over-all cost of living has been reported as \$69,000,000,000 in this country. Even if we spent \$525,000,000 to accomplish the roll-back which he talks about it would still be far from a 2.3 percent reduction in the cost of living. It would require \$1,600,000,000 to be paid in subsidies to do what he says can be done with \$100,000,000.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of our colleague from Texas [Mr. KLEBERG], I ask unanimous consent that he may have permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and to include a speech made by Mr. E. O. Taulbee, of Bay City, Tex.; also that I may have permission to put in the RECORD my own remarks and to include a statement on the betrayal of Palestine; second, to include a statement appearing in the Free World, which the Public Printer estimates will cost \$45; and third, to include a statement appearing in the New York Times, which I am advised will cost \$67.50; and fourth, to include a brief

poem by the Librarian of Congress, Archibald MacLeish.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include certain facts developed at the conferring of a Navy E in my district.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BRYSON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, recently I obtained permission to insert in the RECORD a speech delivered by Ambassador Joseph Clark Grew at Bristol, Va., on September 6. At that time I did not realize that the speech would take more than two pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I am advised by the Public Printer that the speech will occupy approximately three pages and the cost will be \$135. I ask unanimous consent that this speech may be printed notwithstanding the cost.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a statement by the bankers of Indianapolis, Ind.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House today for 30 minutes at the conclusion of all other business and after any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON]?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, on the opening day of the reconvening of Congress I received permission from the House to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to insert therein an address delivered by our Civil Aeronautics Administrator. I have received word from the Public Printer that the speech runs in excess of the two pages allowed and that the cost will be \$112.50. I would not repeat my request ordinarily, but I believe the excellence of the things contained in the speech should be available to all Members, and I therefore ask unanimous consent to have this speech printed notwithstanding the cost.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a brochure sent to me by a constituent,

and I also ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an editorial from the Akron Beacon Journal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ROWE]?

There was no objection.

#### THE PROBLEM OF RAISING AND DISTRIBUTING MORE FOOD

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. HALL]?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I differ with what the President had to say in his message this morning, and correct one word. He states:

There were the problems of raising and distributing more food than ever before in our history.

I would correct the word "were" to make the sentence read, "There is the problem of raising and distributing more food than ever before in our history."

I have come directly from my district. I want to know why the agencies of government have not made it possible to release to the dairymen and the poultrymen of my section of up-State New York enough corn to feed their dairy herds and poultry flocks.

I intend to ask the Committee on Agriculture, of which I am a member, for an investigation to find out why the O. P. A. has refused to raise the ceiling price on corn above \$1.07 a bushel for the midwestern farmers so that they can release this corn to eastern dairymen and poultrymen in my district in order that they may participate in the food for victory program, which the President expects them to do.

Unless my farmers can obtain feed corn, the country will face a real shortage of milk and eggs by October. This House must intervene and save our Nation from such a disaster.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial from the New York Journal-American, and also the report of the committee on domestic problems of the Republican Post-War Advisory Council at Mackinac Island, Mich.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### IMPORTATION FROM CANADA FREE OF DUTY OF CERTAIN GRAINS AND OTHER PRODUCTS

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I wish to follow the President's suggestion and see the doughnut instead of the hole. I call the attention of the majority leadership and also the minority leadership to the fact that I am today introducing a House joint resolution to permit the importation from Canada free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock feed. It reads as follows:

That notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, the following, when imported into the United States from Canada during the period of 90 days beginning with the date of enactment of this joint resolution, to be used as, or as a constituent part of, feed for livestock, shall be exempt from duty: Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, or hay, or products of any of the foregoing. As used in this joint resolution the term "United States" means the several States and the District of Columbia.

The War Food Administration is very apprehensive of the future milk supply of our country. Marvin Jones yesterday at a meeting said that the price of milk to the consumer must advance to encourage or maintain milk production at the present level or else feeds must be made available in greater amounts.

We are in war. We cannot allow tariff walls to impede the war food program. Governmental agencies have urged more and more livestock production. Our obligation is to furnish this livestock feed from all available sources.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a letter written by a member of the armed forces.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCormack). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. TALBOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial from the Hartford Courant.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a speech I recently made.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

(Mr. PITTINGER and Mr. COCHRAN asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the Record.)

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record in two instances and in one to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and

include therein an article written by Mr. Clergue C. Schilling, of Sault Ste. Marie.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### INDUCTION OF FATHERS INTO THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, the entire Nation today is agitated over the question of the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers. A situation obtains of which I think every one of us should take note. The military say they need these men, and they care not from where they come. Down in my section of the country I have talked to a number of members of draft boards and I have talked to a number of the people throughout that section. They tell me that in the Government services down there there are any number of single men or young married men who do not have children who are being deferred by their draft boards on the request of their employers. They tell me also that there are any number of single Negroes down there who are not at this time available for military service because the draft boards will not take them. I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that section 4, paragraph A, of the Selective Service Act states that there shall be no discrimination as to race or color, and that every man shall be given the same opportunity to serve his country.

Yet, when the Selective Service sends quota directives down to the local draft boards they stipulate so many white men and so many Negroes. One board in my district told me that their September quota called for 82 white men and 31 Negroes. That same draft board said that to fill this quota they would have to take 9 pre-Pearl Harbor white fathers, yet they had a pool of 281 single and childless Negroes, all processed and ready to go. Is that no discrimination against those white fathers? Certainly it is. If the law means what it says, Mr. Speaker, I maintain that the Selective Service has no right to say send me so many men of this color and so many of that. Their only right is to request so many men in each quota. Did not the military authorities say that they did not care where the men came from but that they needed so many? Then why do not they act like they talk? I demand, Mr. Speaker, that the Selective Service follow the letter of the law.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial appearing in the Memphis (Tenn.) Press-Scimitar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.



Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a statement and resolution on the Edwards Perpetual Calendar, regarding which I presented a resolution to the House today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Delegate from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial from the San Francisco Chronicle.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record on the subject of war veterans' legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### NEW TAX LEGISLATION

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I have just read reports through press that members of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House criticize the administration leaders for a long delay in submitting a tax program for this year. Very likely this is a just criticism, but if this Congress is to wait for the administration to make up its mind we will be again confronted with some more last-minute legislation.

I see no reason why this House should not do a little legislating on its own and not wait for plans and blueprints to be handed us by the executive department of the Government on the tax question. Furthermore, we do not want any retroactive tax legislation for this year. I realize we are spending more than twice of the amount raised in taxes, but even at that I think the ordinary average taxpayer has just about as much of a tax load as he can carry right now. The individual in the lower and middle brackets is already taxed to the limit on his income.

The committee could do a lot of good among other things if it would submit legislation that would simplify these tax reports that are giving people a lot of headaches throughout the country right now. Personally, I just don't see the necessity for all these complicated reports. Mr. Speaker, I trust that, whatever legislation is submitted in the way of providing for additional revenue, it will not wait until the last minute as has been the case so many times in the past.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own

remarks in the Record by including an address by the Commissioner of Agriculture, Tom Linder, of Georgia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Also, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include the recommendations of the Michigan Food Conference of Farmers, Processors, and Distributors, held August 9, 1943, at Lansing, Mich.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an editorial from the New York Sun entitled "Italian Finance."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### THE RUMML PLAN

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, now that that awesome date of horrifying memories is behind us, that 15th day of September when 50,000,000 Americans were put on the tax rack, everyone, I am quite sure, will agree that the so-called modified Ruml tax plan is the very worst tax measure ever to be written upon the statute books. To the American people, the very thought of it is a nightmare.

If old Beelzebub himself were intent on producing a tax measure to drive a rugged people to the point of distraction, he could not have done a better job than in producing this "very simple" Ruml plan with its tantalizing system of estimates and reestimates, calculations and recalculations, adjustments and readjustments, all these with penalties and penalties, piled on penalties.

It is not surprising that the then proponents of this thoroughly unworkable revenue monstrosity, realizing, as all of them now do, the failure of their program, should be screaming to the heavens for simplification. When a law has been demonstrated as fundamentally unsound, why half-measures? Is not outright repeal the answer?

"Pay as you go before you know what you owe" simply cannot be made to work. The sooner we make up our minds to abandon this fallacious formula and return to the time-honored principle of "pay as you go when you know what you owe" the better it will be for our country. So let us wipe Ruml and all of his works from our statute books as soon as the good Lord will let us.

There is an old saying that "50,000 Frenchmen can't be wrong," but, true or false, Banker Ruml, single-handedly and alone, has certainly thrown 50,000,000 American taxpayers for a loop.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the legislative program today and all other special orders I may be permitted to address the House for 25 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the conclusion of the legislative business of today and any other special orders I be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Also, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that upon the conclusion of my remarks the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD] may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include a resolution recently adopted by the Executive Committee, Department of Massachusetts, American Legion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. COOPER). Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include a newspaper story of Senator CAPPER's farm conference at Topeka.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### DIRECTIVE GOVERNMENT

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I could not let this occasion go by without saying that while this is a certain birthday, it is also Constitution Day. Yet, contrary to all of the years before, we have not heard one word about it. Is this the result of the growing directive

government that we have, so that we have no chief executive anywhere, or even a newspaper, that has once referred to this 17th day of September as Constitution Day, a day we used to have programs in every village of the country? I listened to the splendid address of the President on the war effort, and it was a good message, but there are two other fronts in Washington going on all the time besides the war effort. One is the effort trying to change the form of government, and the other is the activity in favor of the fourth term. I am wondering if the setting aside of Constitution Day, in celebration, is not in line with the development of this directive government that is building up today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

#### THE DRAFTING OF FATHERS

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, after listening to the remarks of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. McKENZIE] about the drafting of Government employees, I determined to join him and suggest that before we draft any pre-Pearl Harbor fathers with children, that we draft several hundred thousand Federal Government employees that are now hiding away in Government dugouts and fox holes all over this country and particularly in the city of Washington, and put them in the armed forces of the United States.

Before calling upon the pre-Pearl Harbor fathers back in our own districts, and families that have already given two or three sons, why not draft Government employees, power-hungry bureaucrats, and O. P. A. gestapo agents, if they will not volunteer themselves. I have in mind one under secretary, 32 years of age, being paid \$10,000 a year, with a wife receiving \$7,000 from the Government pay roll, and they have no children. Such men should be the first to set an example and not receive or accept a deferment. I think before we draft the pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, with children, we should dig out several hundred thousand Federal employees in Government dugouts and put them in our armed forces. None of them is indispensable. Women and veterans of the World War could replace everyone of them. Already 90,000 deferments have been granted and that is 90,000 too many.

Let us in Congress put an end to these Government deferments and special privileges and favoritism and treat all American citizens on the same basis whether holding safe Federal appointments on the Government pay roll or in private life.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and embody a letter that I have received from one of the fighting soldiers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### POLITICAL SNIPING

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I have followed closely today the remarks of the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] and other Republicans, as I also did last Tuesday the statements of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON], and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON], and read with amazement the extension of remarks of many other Republicans in Tuesday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and it is extremely difficult for me to understand how they justify their unwarranted attacks, criticisms, and snipings against the administration.

A few days ago the outstanding Republicans—well, I will not say outstanding Republicans, but some Republicans—including the gentlemen whom I have mentioned, and many other Republican Members of Congress, attending the Mackinac Island conference, spoke for the Republican Party and endorsed the administration's foreign policy and agreed to its domestic policy. In view of that action, it would appear to me that those Members who took the floor today and Tuesday, instead of encouraging should discourage unfair criticism of the departments. After reading the reports of the Mackinac Island conference, I felt that there would be closer cooperation, unity, and accord, and a joining in harmonious action in order to encourage our fighting forces to still greater efforts to insure an early, speedy, and decisive victory.

Of course, some of the outstanding Republicans maintained that it was not a real Republican gathering because ex-President Hoover and two former Republican Presidential candidates—Mr. Landon and Mr. Willkie—were not only not present, but were not even invited. Nevertheless, I am inclined to think that there has been a Republican savor to the conference. A friend of mine stated that the conference was held at Mackinac Island, Mich.—where people go to be cured of hay fever—and it was hoped that others might be cured of other fevers. Another friend of mine stated that it is a good fishing resort and that the conference was held to agree on the best possible fishing bait for 1944—a bait with which the Republicans might be able to catch the largest number of suckers. Personally, of course, I am not in position to state the underlying reason why they selected Mackinac Island, nor will I charge that it was a Republican conference. Nevertheless, only Republicans were invited, including Members of the Senate and House, such as the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON], the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON], the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED], and even another gentleman from

New York [Mr. FISH]; yes, and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]; and even some Republican Governors—I am told that there were 20 of them in attendance. After 2 days of planning and conferring to everyone's surprise they endorsed President Roosevelt's foreign policy. Therefore, I believe it is manifestly unfair when, only a few days thereafter, these gentlemen should again pursue their fault-finding policy, and to go far afield in attacking the Fulbright resolution with respect to participation by the United States in prevention of future aggression and the maintenance of peace.

Their action must appear to the people to be contradictory to the matured deliberations in the Grand Mackinac Island Hotel. I fully appreciate that there will be some Republicans who will not quite agree with my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I wish to say that it is rather strange to me that all Members who opposed and voted against our preparedness or defense programs, instead of admitting the errors of their ways, should continue to find fault with our war efforts. Rather than work for complete unity and harmony they seek to bring about discord. I am making these few observations in the hope that we will work in harmony, cooperate, and show to the members of our armed forces we are ready and willing to give every aid in every way possible. We have our brutal enemies on the run. Let us work and pull together until they are completely defeated and destroyed in order that we may prove to our future generations how all of us did our part and share in gaining a great victory for humanity and the preservation of our democratic form of government and its Constitution.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### POLITICAL SNIPING

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to my colleague from Chicago, the soldier and farmer from Chicago, that in talking about this sniping—

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state the point of order.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, under the rules, when a Member addresses the House and calls attention to another Member, it is required that he state "the gentleman from" the State from which he hails, and which he in part represents. The gentleman from Michigan does me the honor invariably to state "the gentleman from Chicago." I am proud of the fact that I am a citizen of



Chicago, but under the rules I think it is required that he should omit the city which I have the honor to represent, and should give credit to the State of which we are Members.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan will proceed in order.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is it the ruling of the Chair that I shall not refer to him as "the gentleman from Chicago"?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). The rules require that a Member in referring to another Member use the name of the State from which he comes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. There are several gentlemen from Illinois. I would not want anyone to misunderstand—not to know to whom I am referring. So if the gentleman will tell me from what district he comes, I will refer to him as "the gentleman from such and such a district of Illinois." I did—I do—not wish to refer to the Member by name.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan may proceed in order.

Mr. SABATH. I will enlighten the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I would like order, Mr. Speaker. I do not now wish to be interrupted.

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman desires information.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I decline to yield.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan declines to yield. The gentleman from Michigan will proceed.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, humbly do I apologize, not only to the House, but to the gentleman from the — district of the State of Illinois for having referred to his place of residence, of which he seems to be somewhat ashamed. I only want to call attention to the fact that the so-called sniping to which he referred was applauded by the soldiers in the gallery before they were called to order by the Speaker of the House, and if the farmer and soldier from the State of Illinois, from that unknown district, would forget his political sniping we would get along with the war effort.

The men in the armed service do not look with approval at—their sense of the fitness of things is outraged by—the fact that this administration is sheltering thousands—yes, perhaps hundreds of thousands—of young men in Government jobs who might well be called to the service of their country, were it not for the attitude of the President, who by order deferred Abe Fortas, thirty-odd years of age, with a \$10,000 annual salary and a wife on the Federal pay roll drawing \$5,600, but with neither chick nor child.

The draft authorities seem to be interested not at all in calling to the colors young men—not fathers—who are, however, politically helpful to the administration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

#### THE DRAFTING OF PRE-PEARL HARBOR FATHERS

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, relative to this drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, I quite agree with the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] it is about time that the Congress gave some consideration to these parasitic bureaucrats who are firmly entrenched in cushy-seated swivel-chair jobs at salaries ranging from \$3,500 to \$10,000 a year.

The average American boy in our communities throughout the various districts of the country are inducted into service at \$50 a month, to have their insides splashed out on the sands of north Africa or Sicily, or die like rats in submarines, or blasted to their eternity in the air; they do their jobs in a fine, patriotic, American manner. The various boards throughout the country are doing a splendid job in handling selective service, regardless of whether a man is high or low, rich or poor, whether they are Catholic, Jew, or Protestant, whether they are Republican or Democrat, they get a square deal. They are taking their places in fine American manner; they ask for no deferments; they know there is a job to do, and they are doing it. Down here in Washington, however, there are thousands of these bureaucratic termites who are given deferment and security when they should step up like honest Americans, thankful for being American, and take their places and serve in the United States armed forces.

I think the Congress should give this matter immediate consideration at this time, and if necessary compel these deferred bureaucrats to take their places in the Army and Navy as other American boys.

The public is shocked that this condition would be permitted to exist in the District of Columbia. Those boys who are considered bright young men are granted deferment.

Brigadier General Hershey should submit to the Congress a report of the situation existing in the District of Columbia, and the local boards here in Washington should have the authority to see that justice is done.

The time may come when we may find it necessary to draft pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, but until every available eligible single man is in the service no action should be taken on pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

The cry here in Washington is that these bureaucrats are necessary to the war effort. I am satisfied that we can get along with the war effort in a more satisfactory manner if they were put in the service, where they rightfully belong, like other American boys. A great many here in Washington who have been granted deferment are responsible for the social reforms that are causing confusion, conflict, and chaos in this fight on the home front, and the quicker we

rid the Government of this element the greater will be our productivity.

If military exigencies demand the fathers, well and good; but first purge the list of selective service here in the District of Columbia on what is termed "necessary men to the war effort." This purge is needed, and needed badly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, after the legislative business of the day and any other special orders, I may address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on the first day following the disposition of the Fulbright resolution and following the disposition of all business on the Speaker's table and any other special orders, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to state a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FISH. I would like to ascertain from the Speaker if there is any way to obtain permission, by unanimous consent, to address the House for 1 minute, having already done so?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There are special orders pending.

Mr. FISH. I know, Mr. Speaker, and my inquiry is whether having spoken once I might make a unanimous consent request to speak for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The practice of the House is to recognize the same Member not more than 1 minute.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I make the request by unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York desires to break the long practice of the House?

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to respect the rules of the House and make the request by unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will put the request of the gentleman from New York. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I suggest to the gentleman from New York that what he is asking would break a custom that we have had for years, a custom that has gone along very satisfactorily. As a matter of fact, I think it should be the concern of the gentleman on that side as much or more than mine to see that the practice is respected.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the gentleman from Massachusetts can arrange for the House to hear me long enough to clear up one point. I only want to answer the statement made by the gentleman from Illinois, the chairman of the Rules Committee, criticizing the Mackinac conference report

on American foreign policies. If the gentleman is going to insert that kind of statements in the RECORD he should be answered and that is all I wanted permission to address the House for 1 minute; I really do not need to take as much time as a minute, a half a minute would do to answer such a silly criticism. If the gentleman from Massachusetts will allow it I can make the explanation.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, I am not arguing, I am trying to preserve something that has proven a benefit to all of us and the gentleman from New York himself ought to want to preserve it in the interest of order.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I may not insist on the request. I just want to say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that if the chairman of the Rules Committee would grant a rule permitting the House to substitute the Mackinac conference report on Foreign policies for the Fulbright resolution, I would go along as it is a much stronger and constructive proposal and far more comprehensive and understandable.

Mr. McCORMACK. This colloquy, Mr. Speaker, has permitted the gentleman from New York to accomplish what he sought and preserve a practice.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CASE asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD at this point:

#### WE MUST TRY TO SUCCEED

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, with reference to the plan to bring the Fulbright resolution on for a vote Monday, for myself I want to express a belief that is a good thing to do. Our war effort, at home and abroad, needs an expression from the Congress on the subject of post-war goals. The inadequacy of unconditional surrender as a formula when an enemy nation collapses is shown in Italy. Had there been ready, when Mussolini stepped down, a positive program, the forces of the United Nations might have stepped in and established their positions instead of giving that time and opportunity to Hitler. It would have saved lives lost at Salerno.

And again, speaking for myself, as I said on this floor on July 5, prior to the recess, the time has come in the history of the world when the responsible nations must join together to maintain law and order. When victory on the battle fronts comes, as it is coming, we must not lose the opportunity and the responsibility to maintain order and to establish the foundations of law.

We should not and need not take steps that are involved and complicated. We need not surrender our sovereignty and we need not ask other nations to surrender their sovereignty. Neither we nor they need to give to any group the right to pass resolutions or treaties binding upon us or them until each has passed upon them in its own way of ratification. We need, however, to provide the machinery for establishing order and for providing law.

We may not succeed in preventing all wars. This generation, however, which has seen two world wars, has the obligation to try to establish a condition which

will mean more of peace and less of war. History will not condemn us utterly if we fail; but humanity can never forgive us if we fail to try.

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT CALENDAR

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the Unanimous Consent Calendar on Monday be dispensed with and that it be in order to call the calendar on Tuesday.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I notice the chairman of the District of Columbia Committee is present. He spoke to me just a moment ago stating that he had some noncontroversial bills that had passed the Senate, which were coming up on Monday. I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to consider those bills on Tuesday.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Would the gentleman from West Virginia, the chairman of the District Committee, who is present, advise the House what the bills are, so that the Members will have advance notice?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I will place a statement to that effect in the RECORD.

Mr. McCORMACK. So that it will appear in the RECORD during this colloquy?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes; I shall be pleased to do that.

Mr. McCORMACK. So that the Members will be apprised of the bills.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The measures, all having passed the Senate unanimously, are:

S. 789. An act to provide for the mailing of annual notices to owners of tax-exempt properties in the District of Columbia;

S. 881. An act to amend an act entitled "An act relating to the levying and collecting of taxes and assessments, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1938;

S. 1223. An act to fix the compensation of the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia and the Superintendent of the National Training School for Girls; and

S. 1224. An act to designate the Public Library of the District of Columbia a public depository for governmental publications.

#### PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the people of the United States were saddened when the late Dr. Lin Sen, President of China, a profound scholar and gentleman, a fine philosopher, with high ideals, dignified conduct, and courage, died. The late President of China aroused our admiration and respect.

The action of the plenary meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in electing Generalissimo

Chiang Kai-shek as his successor is to be congratulated.

Under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek the brave people of China have been fighting a vicious, destructive foe for over 6 years.

The name of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is identified with the spirit of China of today. He truly represents the spirit of China of today in its pain, and of the greatness of China in the courage and determination of its people to preserve their independence. He will represent the strength of Chinese character and stability under post-war conditions.

His leadership of his people has been superb in war. It will be outstanding in peace.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, as a military leader, as a statesman leading and guiding his people under most trying circumstances, will go down in history as one of the outstanding men of the world's history.

He will truly and properly take his place in the history of China as one of its greatest sons.

To the people of China I know I express the sentiment of my colleagues in the House, without regard to party, in extending our congratulations on the selection of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, military leader, philosopher, statesman, as their President. No better choice could have been made.

To Gen. Chiang Kai-shek we extend the best wishes of a friendly people, a friendly nation, and a friendly ally, and our assurances of cooperation in every way possible.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the special order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

#### PRICE OF MILK

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, for some time I have been convinced that something should be done to give the producers of milk in the United States an increased price for their products. I am more convinced of that as a result of conferences and conversations I have had with milk producers in the State of Connecticut during the past 2 months' recess. I doubt if any agency of this Government will now contend that the milk farmer is receiving the cost of production plus a fair return for his labor and his investment. Several people with whom I talked during the recess were inclined to blame Congress because something had not been done to aid the milk farmer. It is my contention that the blame should not be placed on Congress, that Congress dealt with that situation adequately when it passed the Price Control Act and its amendments of October 1942. The act very clearly provides that when due to increased cost of labor or other reasons the producer of a farm product is not receiving a fair return for his product adjustments, not "may be made" but "shall be made." It may take some additional time to work out a solution of the problem nationally, but with the powers given to the Administrator of O. P. A. in the Price Control Act itself and funds that this Congress has made available for that purpose, there is no reason why relief should not



be given the milk producer, particularly in the very acute spots that are known to exist.

Some people feel it would be dangerous to permit an increase in the retail price of milk. I fail to see how anyone can object to the milk producers of this Nation at least receiving the benefits of the so-called Little Steel formula. If the milk farmers of my district were permitted an increase in their wages which would come to them through an increase in the price of their milk of 15 percent, you would not hear much complaining from the milk farmers of that area as to price; in other words, give the farmer the benefit of the Little Steel formula, at least bring them up to that level. With that thought in mind I am dropping into the hopper today a resolution that simply directs the Administrator of the Price Control Act to comply with and make effective the provisions of Federal Law No. 729 of the Seventy-seventh Congress—the Price Control Act—calling particular attention to the second proviso of section 3, which I now quote:

*Provided further,* That modifications shall be made in maximum prices established for any agricultural commodity and for commodities processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, under regulations to be prescribed by the President, in any case where it appears that such modification is necessary to increase the production of such commodity for war purposes, or where by reason of increased labor or other costs to the producers of such agricultural commodity incurred since January 1, 1941, the maximum prices so established will not reflect such increased costs.

Whether or not Congress can compete with the directives of the Executive branch of the Government remains to be seen, but I do believe that we must issue certain directives to some people in the bureaus of our Government directing them to carry out the clearly, plainly stated intentions and orders of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, during the Congressional recess just concluded, I made it my very earnest business to conduct comprehensive inquiries among my people of Louisiana, in an effort to determine their views concerning the problems which they consider affect them most at this time. To be frank with my colleagues here in the House, I find everywhere interest and concern to be concentrated, for the most part, in the problems that definitely relate to home matters. In other words, our people here in America, essentially are interested in things American. They still dedicate themselves to those tasks they deem necessary to the protection and perpetuation of the fundamentals of American life. They are proud in the fact that they are, first of all, Americans. They want, first of all, to provide for their own common defense against all outside influences that have

as their primary consideration, the welfare of peoples, strange both to our political ideals and to our economic standards of life. Our citizens, ladies and gentlemen, still insist upon their right to the freedom of promoting, first of all, their own general welfare. They see and they recognize some of the squabbles of the Far East, the Middle East, the Near East, as well as in all other directions of the compass, but I am convinced that leadership in this country will prove to be short sighted if it concludes that Americans forever will allow themselves to be distracted from those selfish principles, so justifiably advocated by a self-respecting and independent people in the very charters of their own existence. Our people, ladies and gentlemen, today, still are interested in establishing justice, in their own land, if you please, and intend, whether someone else likes it or not, to provide for the establishment of tranquillity, at least among themselves. Given by God Almighty a bounteous economy that should form the basis of continued prosperity and happiness for our own great land, our people zealously intend to protect such treasure by defending it, first and foremost, by exploiting our God-given blessings in the name of our own general welfare, by insisting upon justice for all in our great country, and by so regulating our own political, social, and economic affairs as to make for peace and tranquillity at home in America.

In recognizing the essential character of American thought today, we representatives of the American public are, in my opinion, duty bound to give careful analysis and profound consideration to the grave issues confronting our country, to the end that our acts here can be made to conform to the wishes of the people, and not to the dictates of any political dictator or the exaggerated ego of any inflated bureaucrat. It is our solemn duty, furthermore, to examine these vital issues with the thought in mind that we are charged with responsibilities not only of protecting the principles to which our people always have subscribed, but also, to provide a leadership for America so that, along the lines of her traditionally adhered-to policies, this free country can go forward without the imposition upon her of any alien force, either of intrigue, cajolery, economic threats, or the power of arms.

We are now engaged in a great war of world-wide proportions—one which every good American willingly supports and one which we must win. Underlying our determined purpose in this high resolve, I have found that there runs a fear on the part of many of our citizens that whilst fighting abroad for the great principles we hold so dear, we may lose them at home; that whilst prating the virtues of a democracy we once so firmly established, we may be losing it, in fact, by subjecting our country to the imposition of financial and economic burdens too terrible even for our system to endure; and, what is more, whilst following our flag through the far-away jungles and over the highways and seas of the world, we may be lowering our guard, so to speak, to allow an infiltration into our

national life of foreign ideologies, alien "isms," fascist or communistic tendencies that surely may contaminate our own democratic atmosphere, regiment our people—both in body and in mind—and bring to us dangerous warning of the possible transition of our American system into something new and strange to us—fashioned by the minds of foreigners and advocated, within our midst, by people newly come to our shores.

Some persons today omit consideration of present problems and jump to the post-war world.

Our esteemed Secretary of State, Mr. Hull, now calls upon us to join some other nations of the world after the war shall have ended, so that we can crack down on criminals who would, in future time, start wars in other sections of the globe—to keep the peace, as we want it, everywhere. Without going into the question of principle as to just what the right and the wrong of future issues may be as they arise—depending, of course, upon the perspective from which they may be viewed—I believe the people of America, in future years and before sacrificing more and more of their blood and their treasure, finally will insist upon knowing that the causes for which they are to do battle be causes characterized as real American issues. Most of our people believe that the world will ever see wars, more wars, and rumors of wars. Most of our people want to avoid a national policy that will keep America perpetually in wars revolving essentially around foreign issues. Most of our peoples do not care a rap about how hotheaded a Heinie becomes over his pet "isms," so long as it does not infringe upon our own political doctrine or our own well-being. Most of our people do not care at all whether the Italian nation goes fascistic or to a spaghetti dinner, so long as such doings do not deny us the freedom for which we have fought. Most of our people, also, are not inclined to die fighting or to give our last crust of bread in order to preserve present-day world-wide empires—whether monarchic or communistic; whether present friend or present foe—unless such sacrifice be absolutely justified in the name of vital American issues.

This business of setting upon the international gangsters is one thing, but, fellow members, I have found that we have imported into this great country of ours, some foreigners who have become scoundrels in our own land. Their sons, in many instances, have followed in their father's footsteps—to produce for us, second generations of American citizens, some of whom seem still more interested in European boundary questions, foreign racial problems, alien isms, and world power politics, than they are in some of our American home problems. In fact these people, some of whom sit either in high seats of political machines to control voting in this country or even in seats of high governmental authority, constitute very definite dangers to numerous of our home communities.

I say that the international gangsters are rightly condemned by Mr. Hull, but, what about the gangsters in our own



home? What about them—of alien persuasion and influence—many sitting high in political power in our local communities—too many of whom, alas, already have infiltrated directly into the fabric of our own national governmental structure. These people seem surcharged, first with international leaning, bent upon diluting or destroying the American economy, and on effecting change in our political system in favor of foreign issues and peoples not only strange to us and to the ideals for which we have lived but also, in fact, jealous of our successful experiment in democracy; eager, I believe, to sap our strength in the so-called post-war world to the end that they may have easy life through living off the substance of the sweat, the toil, and industrious enterprise of our people.

While talking about the international squabbles of the world and while discussing the needed chastisement of all the international gangsters Mr. Hull's future world may produce, let us Americans, as we spill the blood of our boys and distribute the treasure of our land to all the good neighbors who want it for their own, let us never be distracted to a point where we forget that the bestism for us is that found only in Americanism—Americanism that was born in such great pronouncements as the Declaration of Independence, Washington's Farewell Address and the Monroe Doctrine. In these State documents are to be found the real Americanism that will save us today. The principles and policies set forth in these great declarations are those which should guide us today in solving the problems of America, now being ignored in favor of world issues.

With victory after victory recorded to our credit, and looking forward to end this war of blood and hate, we should now record our views and aims in the new war of economics to come. The new era will create new isms and some of these isms may be aimed at the very economic structure and foundation of this Nation.

When our boys return home they will take stock of our stewardship during their absence. Our actions and votes will all be subject to their scrutiny. Idealism, the lack of foresight and vigilance on our part will not be an answer to their just and promised demands "We want our jobs back—a chance to make a living." Already we have underwritten the world ills and furnished the men, money and materials. All this and more has been poured into this war of blood, and the end is not yet in sight.

The world leaders, guided by military and political strategy, may be the masters and in charge of the peace strategy and aims in the war of economics. Can we continue to subscribe blindly to some of these aims now in the making? Will the same power be surrendered by us in the war of economy as in the war of blood? Will the old cry be raised, "This is an emergency and it is unpatriotic to question our leaders?" We know the power of international salesmanship, capitalizing the maudlin sentimentality of some of our people in the

impractical dream of one world—meaning the abolishing of all economic barriers. Since time immemorial it has been blood, faith, tradition, and greed and will be ever so. It has been the textbook of every power. It is the textbook of today and tomorrow. We have boastfully and rightfully stated to the world we are the richest nation on earth. We have hung our sign up and we have opened the doors. In this economic war to come, will we defend our economic shores—as well as we defend them in this war of blood? Nations never stand still—they go up, or they go under—that was proven in the last war and will be proven in this war. We have a sacred duty before us: This Nation was entrusted to us to defend and pass on to the future generations intact. The clear straight road for our country is clearly defined in two great documents—the Declaration of Independence, and the Monroe Doctrine. There should be a rereading of both. And, if we follow that course America will remain great. An interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, clearly and ably analyzed in a recent book, *My Country 'Tis of Thee*, should open the eyes of every American to the economic dangers facing us.

I quote as follows:

One of the greatest principles ever enunciated by American statesmanship is that which is known, the world over, as the Monroe Doctrine. Supported wholeheartedly by the American people since the day on which its announcement placed their Nation on record as forbidding any further acquisitions by European nations of territory in the Western Hemisphere, the Monroe Doctrine—so called from its author President James Monroe—was definitely a defensive measure. It threw security around the nations of both North and South America by placing the force and power of the United States as a guaranty against imperialistic design on the part of any ambitious foreign government. For, as President Monroe proclaimed, the United States, in future, would regard any attempt by any European power to extend its system to additional territory in the Western Hemisphere as an "unfriendly act," directed against the peace and security of America.

The doctrine was enunciated at a time when empires were in the process of building, through their espousal of imperialistic policy. It came forth as nations aspired to greatness through the ruthless domination of foreign peoples and through the so-called right that lay in the conquest, by force of arms, of other peoples' territory and the great riches of the world. Historically, it was the first great call from a decent section of humanity, in idealistic protest against the crass policy of imperialism other nations shamelessly had adopted as a natural means toward their own aggrandizement.

The purpose and spirit of the doctrine were idealistic, genuine, and sincere. The doctrine, moreover, was practical in the extreme. As America realized and abhorred the moral injustice of the expansion of imperialism throughout the world, so she knew that such an encroachment in the theater of her own hemisphere must, of necessity, eventually threaten her own national sovereignty and the welfare of her own free people. Her challenge to the further introduction and spread of imperialism, therefore, held both high ideals and good, practical sense as well.

With such support, the world has learned that America means business when it comes to a matter of defending the Monroe Doctrine.

Its assertion originally was an act of real statesmanship, and the policy to which the United States has dedicated itself in effectuating its purpose has been a wise and successful one.

But prior to the time of the adoption of the Monroe Doctrine the world, so to speak, was considered to be a "free for all" for adventure, an open sesame for the certain and willing admittance to the greatest of its treasures, for all those of courage and of piratical disposition who girded themselves with the arms and armadas necessary to assert dominance over and to subjugate the weak. From the booty gained from such state of affairs had come the growth of empire and the installation of supreme dignity in the government of modern man. From such also had evolved the "greatness" and the so-called majesty of rich emperors and monarchs whose edicts and pronouncements then directed the destinies of the vast majorities of the world's people. From such also had grown the rule of aristocracy, the so-called best of humanity—that upper section of human society that gained, in most parasitical manner, its livelihood and support from the menials over whom it ruled.

Taxation of its subjects by such government, with the accompanying premise that their representation in the government which their taxes supported was "taboo," became such an accepted principle that all dignity and majesty were upset at the mere thought that mere man should even think of expressing a desire, much less a determination, for an actual participation in the government which his labors maintained and which his blood defended on the field of the battles that his overlord planned.

It was but natural that democracy, born of common effort in America and supported by an individualism that naturally had not allowed itself to be subjugated to such rule, would rebel at the expansion of imperialistic policy in the Americas. The Monroe Doctrine was but the emphasizing of the irreconcilable differences between the genuine individualist and the real imperialist. It accentuated, also, the differences in the ideals to which each subscribed in the furtherance of policy in their respective governments. It strongly implied that clash of arms would be inevitable were the two ideals to come into conflict. And it warned the world to avoid such conflict in the Western Hemisphere.

The Monroe Doctrine put an end to the idea that, by swashbuckling display and brute force, world-wide empires could subjugate the individualism of the Americas. In effect, the doctrine announced that the robbery of peoples and the piratical expeditions of European governments, so far as we of our particular hemisphere are concerned, would cease. We rather preferred to go about in our own freely chosen way, to build the best we could build in the way of government of our people and to develop, as freemen, the bounteous economy with which our particular section of the world naturally had been blessed.

And, free from European intrigue and influence, we have developed our Government, as we, also, have maintained freedom in our democracy. We have, too, developed and exploited, to a full extent, our wondrously bounteous economy in America. Hand in hand with the progress in our development, both in government and in our economies, we have enjoyed a freedom for individuals in this country to the likes of which no person of any other part of the world can lay claim. This we have done because of the protection afforded us by the Monroe Doctrine. It has kept us free from the depredations foreign imperialists have imposed upon weaker peoples elsewhere. It has isolated and protected us from the baneful effects of imperialistic policy.



But just as we today can appreciate fully the beneficial results that have flowed from our Monroe Doctrine, so, also, must we conclude that wisdom in national policy dictates the restriction of government to the bounds of the peculiar economy that supports it. This is true, of course, in principle. The Monroe Doctrine has, in its way, demonstrated the efficacy of such principle.

This principle, however, applies not alone to the manner in which it has been insisted upon by our Nation—it works in two directions. Logical reasoning suggests that the adoption of the principle of the Monroe Doctrine would be a natural and proper policy, e. g., for the nations of Europe. For the economy of Europe well could be protected, too, by the adoption of such principle. And such is to say, that imperialistic policy should be opposed by such principle anywhere or at any time, otherwise the economy of nations can be intruded upon in unnatural fashion by foreign imperialistic policy, to the detriment of the nations that suffer such imposition.

For the American people, then, to sense excuse for their seizure, in the Eastern Hemisphere, of islands adjacent to the European Continent, would be to flaunt arrogant, if not, indeed, flippant, disregard of those basic principles and rights of peoples to their own protection, which we insist upon for ourselves, but, in so doing, would deny to others. Every section of the world that embraces a homogeneous economy should have its own Monroe Doctrine to protect its own rights and privileges; and no other section of the world, on peril of a war of defense, should violate such a doctrine. For misguided leadership of America to advocate the possible capture by us of the Cape Verde Islands, e. g., or of a portion of Africa, the better, so to have it, in the way of protecting freedom and democracy in our Western Hemisphere, is to leap upon a swiftly moving policy bent toward hemispherical wars—a policy of aggression—a policy of destruction for the American system of government and all that it means in the way of freedom and liberty for the individual. Such would be worthy only of the vagaries of a mad mind, an inconsistency unworthy of the name of statesmanship—a measure that only madness could conceive as one of defense for us.

But just as the Monroe Doctrine sprang from the determination of American individualism to protect its own political system of democracy against the depredations of European imperialism, so has there developed increased tension in the European economy which houses the headquarters of the kings and queens of imperialism. This tension in European economies has come about, in part, due to the fact that, of late, there are few more worlds left for imperialism to conquer. This has resulted in an increasing scarcity of the booty, in the way of economic advantages, in a shortage of the wealth of natural resources belonging to other peoples. In such circumstances, European imperialistic powers have been compelled to turn to a more serious struggle for their existence, one grounded in the problems of economics, a far more difficult struggle, submerged, as it is, in the competition with other nationalities of equal rank and quality, than had been the earlier one which was characterized by the sallies of freebooters and throat slitters upon ignorant and unprepared natives of the seven seas.

The economies of the European nations became specialized to a high degree, and European imperialism, spread as it was, over all the world's face and embracing many and diverse economies, became an anomaly in government and in economics that simply and naturally could not and would not function effectively or properly. Its attempt to do so, without the abnormal upsets that go with war, disrupted its natural economic

tempo. Its own efforts became nullified by the many inconsistencies encountered in its diverse and complex problems.

All this development followed the acquisition of territories scattered throughout the world in all the different economies of the world, each with its own peculiar problems and opportunities, unsuited to being geared to that which the European economy of the homeland had to offer to such a system. America had recognized the lack of homogeneity of European economy with that of its own, and such recognition was one reason why she enunciated the Monroe Doctrine in the hope of avoiding being drawn into the vortex of a futile attempt toward the admixture of two unmixable substances.

The truth in this regard, that America, wisely, in her early history had realized, went unseen, however, by her neighbor, Canada—which always has enjoyed the same blessings of the identical economy as that on which the United States has built so magnificently. No more splendid example of an inconsistency in government exists, where civilized and cultured men live, than in Canada. Part and big parcel of the North American economy of which the United States is the heart, Canada, still is tied, politically, with the giant of dying European imperialism—pushed and pulled economically to a point where her living standard has never kept pace with us—dragged by the mother country into every European war, the basic issues of which were always unrelated to her proper path of destiny. And so—Canada bleeds under her unnatural combination of government and economics, and longs for the better things her people could naturally have, but for the damnable political ties that bind her to a foreign and archaic system that must surely die. Housed in an economy bounteous and as yet, unexploited, Canada groans under the weight of old Europe's pains—as yet not alive to the beneficial influences to be derived from nature's wealth when untied from the foolishness of a political system unsuited to its economy.

But, inexorable as are the natural laws in their functioning, so is it inevitable that Canada and the United States, embracing, as they do, the same natural economy, ultimately, from natural causes, will combine to support a common political system, indigenous to their common economy, and free from European political ties. It is incomprehensible that Canada, a part of the bounteous North American economy, should, in most unnatural manner, continue under a political system blighted by the European economy of scarcity. The political ties that pull her into Europe's every war of destruction eventually must weaken and part, as her economy will be called upon—more and more—to support a system foreign and unnatural to it, and to the political ideals of her people.

And this matter of America's economic bedmate's political alignment to a system foreign to that of our own—and to hers as well (since the economy of both Canada and the United States is homogeneous) will become a matter of ever-increasing moment, so far as our national policy is concerned. If America is to be spared the threats incident to the continual bringing of European struggles next door to her, she well may be compelled to go the Monroe Doctrine one step further.

On account of the fact that Canada, for no reason other than her motherland's battle over purely European issues, is compelled to inject her portion of North America's territory and economy into the uncertainties of European squabbles, America must reckon with a new danger that, today, equals, if not transcends, that which first impelled the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine. It is time now, therefore, to give thought to the need for complete abolition forever—and in the name of our national defense—of all ties

that bind any part of America with Europe and its policies which conflict, seemingly evermore, with our own.

Under the Monroe Doctrine, America forever forbade European countries to acquire additional territory in the Western Hemisphere. She did this in days when ribaldry and piracy were legitimized by government under the "by right of conquest" principle of empire building. Today, when the economies of the world are highly specialized as to different sections of it, when time has allowed the natural evolution of political development to harmonize with the various economies that naturally support it, America should assert herself—as her spokesman Monroe once before so ably did—and declare to the world that her policy henceforth will be to oppose, as an unfriendly act, the continued possession by any European power of any territory whatsoever in her particular sphere of influence in the Western Hemisphere, viz., the North American Continent and its adjacent islands. By giving effect to such principle, Canada can be freed, as we freed ourselves, from the baneful influences of European political government in exerting its authority and power over freemen of the New World. So freed, Canada then can take her rightful place alongside the United States, to develop to the utmost, that part of the bounteous North American economy which is hers. Being essentially of similar racial, ethnological, and lingual origin to that of the United States, she then, naturally, can join America in a common political system, to build sure guaranty for that greater destiny that such combination naturally and surely would bring to her. America in her own defense, in this newly changed world lately affected profoundly by the natural functioning of fundamental economic influences, could never consider union with any territories outside the natural boundaries of her own national economy, but she eventually and inevitably must insist upon this new step in Canada's behalf. The destiny of Canada and of America, herself, demands it.

The economic Horse of Troy landed on our shores years ago. The international salesmen soon made inroads in many of our colleges, organizations, and even into the two major political parties; and, to me one of the most dangerous—if not the most dangerous—is a plan that, if successful, will destroy the economic future of our country. I refer to the St. Lawrence River waterway—the free passage into the very heart of the United States. In our "cooling off" period—which has been suggested after this war—that is one issue that we should all cool off on and lay it away on ice. We all know our waterways, our ports, and our transportation would all suffer and many sections of our country would pass into economic obscurity. The Mississippi Valley is the market basket of the United States, and it may be the market basket of the world for many days to come. With the building of the St. Lawrence River waterway it would be national—if not international discrimination against this country—every vestige of our economic advantage would be surrendered to foreign flags and our potential economic enemies. The agenda to be laid on the peace table will clearly define many demands by Russia, England, China, and our other allies. As in the last war we may ask nothing; just what we got, and, just what we may get. After this war the demands will be very heavy on us. We have given much; and



we will give more. But we cannot ever surrender our economic independence.

The St. Lawrence River waterway, if built to the tune of the internationalists, will turn the Mississippi River traffic in reverse gear. This traffic now naturally goes down the river touching the docks of many American cities, finally offering itself to the marts of the world at the port of Louisiana's greatest city, New Orleans. The Mississippi River is an American river, serves the American Nation, and constitutes one of the greatest waterways in the world to make possible easy and natural handling—by Americans—of the fruits of the vast bulk of American farmers and industries. It brings lifeblood to the New Orleans port which, without the river's traffic, would shrivel as an important city. The river, naturally used, guarantees to America a great trade with our neighboring countries of South America. In these respects, Mississippi Valley traffic as now charted is an absolutely essential economic instrumentality for the prosperity of all of America.

On the other hand, the St. Lawrence waterway, peculiarly advocated by well-known internationalists—so-called—would divert this great stream of American commerce into channels immediately foreign, would allow the flags of foreign countries to enter into the very heart of our great country—there to dictate to us—the terms and conditions of their service; would allow an unfavorable competition with our own industry and commerce; and finally, by shunting the business northward and away from the normal, natural trends, would weld still another shackle upon the great Southland—already discriminated against by too many adverse economic influences. Gentlemen, we cannot allow, by this monstrous proposal, garbed as it is in a coat of sweet-scented internationalism, we cannot allow the Southern States of this country to be sacrificed to an unfair and unnatural and a cheap competition with foreign economies that pay nothing toward our well-being but, instead, seek to sap the substance from our own American economy. I predict, if the St. Lawrence waterway be completed, my Southland will be gutted economically to a point that without hope, we shall be abandoned forever as a perpetual sacrifice to a foolish foreign economic policy that never will be a benefit to our own great country.

Let us build America. Let us not vitiate her substance and her strength. Let us not have our land become a melting pot cracked by alien influences. Foreign peoples may be justly proud of their accomplishment in getting all they can from the world at large—let them parade to the martial tunes that stress their national pride. But let Americans be proud too—proud in their own individualism, proud in their own accomplishments, and proud in their determination, and in their protected ability to take care of themselves in this sorely troubled world. For only in such spirit can America become great in the sense that I know our people demand it shall be.

In concluding my remarks to you my colleagues, let me say that I have had

recent conversations in my State with the dairymen, the cotton farmers, the vegetable growers, the sugarcane growers, the rice planters, the strawberry farmers, the tobacco group, the oil producers, and others, representing the principal industrial activities of my home State, and I find they are all dissatisfied with conditions relating to inequities of price, marketing abuses, production restrictions, lack of efficient transportation facilities, burdens of official regulations and red tape, shortages of materials and equipment, fears of continued and increasing inflationary tendencies, high taxes, and so forth.

Now that my people complain of these tragic matters so demanding attention, let no man cry a charge of isolationism against my people. Such technique is often used successfully to conceal real purpose. But, my colleagues, no American is to be upbraided as a traitor to good cause among us, simply because he interests himself in American problems first and in general support of real Americanism to the exclusion, when necessary, of our own welfare, of foreign matters. While we busy ourselves with everybody else's business, while we become absorbed in the planners' plans for a sweet and happy post-war world, let us as legislators give heed to the entreaties and demands of our people, and pay a little attention to the problems of America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CANNON of Florida). The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] is recognized for 25 minutes, under previous order of the House.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I yield back my time and I ask unanimous consent that after the legislative business of the day on Monday next has been disposed of and at the conclusion of other special orders I may speak for 25 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] for 10 minutes under previous special order of the House.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, the President's message, a mimeographed copy of which consisting of 11 pages single-spaced I hold in my hand, contains much good advice which it would be well for him to follow.

I note that he tells us of the size of the war and of the difficulty of winning that war. In fact, he devotes several pages to that topic. See pages 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Mr. Speaker, that—the size, the extent of this war—is something that most of us thought about, and seriously, before we got into this war. When we were playing around with the so-called lend-lease proportion, which was to keep us out of war, he, having in his possession all the facts at the time as he told us and again advising us to let him shape a policy to keep us out of war, must have known lend-lease was nothing but a

gift from the American people to whoever wanted to come and get it or whoever wanted to wait and have it sent to them. When he was talking about that and assuring us that our sons never would be sent to fight on foreign soil, many of us knew that the fighting of a battle or a war throughout the world would be a sizable task and that lend-lease and the shipment of munitions of war to one of the belligerents was an invitation to war.

Many of us knew, as he points out now, that the fighting of that kind of a war would involve questions of transportation, production of munitions, and of food such as had never before confronted any one nation or all the nations of this world.

He comes along now at this late day, after we are in it and cannot get out even if we wanted to, after we are in it, I repeat, and the sacrifices are being made by our people, and tells us that it is a sizable war which cannot be won in a few weeks or perhaps in a few months.

The President must have known, as did those who sought to avoid war, that it meant, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMMERS] once warned us, that we would wade through oceans of blood if ever we were in it.

Let me say, Mr. Speaker, if it is not impertinent, that many of us who lacked education and experience and a world-wide knowledge, some of us who had never been out of our own States or counties, were told by our common sense and by our judgment that a world war would tax, would inevitably tax, the resources and the manpower of our Nation, or any combination of the richest nations in the world. Many of us knew then that men were going to die by the thousands because that always happens in war. It was inevitable in a world war that casualties would run into the millions.

The President now seems to have discovered the fact that a world-wide war cannot be won either by fireside chats or by New Deal planning. Yes, people throughout this country who heard the President's message, who read and who will reread it, will be encouraged if they can be assured in some way that he will read it again himself and sense what it means, then follow some of the suggestions there made.

True to form the President could not resist questioning the motives of some of us. Let me in reply say that never from this floor or elsewhere have I heard a Republican question the motive of the administration or of any of those who presume to announce its policies. Many of us, myself included, have questioned the good sense, the judgment, and the administrative ability of the President and his chief advisers, and some of us, including myself, continue to question it today.

Coming from home, as we have, let me venture the suggestion, too, that every single man who has returned from talking with his people can give illustration after illustration of the lack of common sense and sound judgment here in Washington which not only is today



hindering, but will in the near future hinder, the production of food and munitions.

Over here on page 10 I find three paragraphs in which the President questions the motive of a group of American people upon whose efforts the success of this war depends. For instance, there is this paragraph:

Some people, when a doughnut is placed before them, claim they can see only the hole in it. Sometimes this is an example of sheer individual pessimism; but sometimes it is caused by motives not consonant with war-winning ideals.

That is a charge that some of us do not want to win the war. It is a charge that is false and the President in his own mind knows it is false. I know of no one, and I met no one, and I challenge any Member to point to anyone in his own district, and there are some 400 Members in this body who visited their home districts, who gave any indication that he did not want to win this war or that we had anything else in our minds but the winning of the war.

I do know that there are hundreds of thousands, yes, many millions of people in this country, who honestly and sincerely believe, as a result of their own judgment and experience, that this war cannot be won if the New Deal methods which are now being employed continue in force. Those methods, instead of encouraging and increasing production, hinder and delay and, in some instances, stifle production.

The next two paragraphs of the President's message are along the same line, questioning the motive and creating disunity.

At the bottom of page 7, I find this statement:

Nothing we can do will be more costly in lives than to adopt the attitude that the war has been won—or nearly won.

Then over on the next page there is the following:

That is why I have always maintained that there is no such separate entity as the "home front."

Once more, let me state I am in full accord with what the President says there. There is no such separate entity as a home front. The home front is the foundation upon which the whole war effort rests.

For weeks and for months the administration has been deliberately destroying that foundation by its New Deal planning. We need only go back and show what all of our people at home know, how the planning and the orders and the directives and the regulations of this New Deal as promulgated from time to time have created a shortage of food, beef and butter and fats, everything down the line; coffee, when there was plenty of it in the southern countries that might have been brought in, but it would not come from the particular nation with which the President's advisers wanted to trade. How those directives have reduced the production of munitions!

Today we have the same policy at work. I can cite concrete example after

concrete example, and so can each and every Member of this body, showing just how the food supply is being cut off, and that production is being hindered.

Let me call to your attention one example I had up yesterday with Marvin Jones. In two little counties in Michigan they will have between 50,000 and 65,000 tons of grapes. The Army and the Navy want them, and rightfully, to go into food, and they want the food processors to take care of them. Every figure I mention and every fact I name in connection with this situation having to do with grapes will be verified by Leo V. Card, former Democratic agricultural commissioner of the State of Michigan and now on special duty down here, who has just returned from a personal investigation in those two counties.

The food processors, those who turn the grapes into food, into juice, jelly and jam, can take care of but 23,000 to 24,000 tons. Those are Card's figures. Twenty-six thousand tons of grapes will not be used either by the wineries or the food processors, and why? Because of a regulation promulgated down here that these grapes, fresh grapes—and this regulation takes effect on midnight of the 20th of this month—cannot go on the fresh market.

The result will be, unless there is a modification of the orders and the proposed orders, that 26,000 tons of grapes which otherwise would go on the fresh-grape market, be bought up by the housewives and a large proportion made into juice, jelly, or jam, will either rot or go into the black market and be found in the hands of makers of bootleg wine.

Today on the Benton Harbor market, which is the greatest fruit market between the Alleghenies and the Rockies, grapes are selling at \$1.50 per jumbo basket, equivalent to \$165 per ton, while the ceiling put upon the grapes sold by the farmer to the food processors is \$70 per ton, although New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania grape growers have a discriminatory price of an additional \$10 per ton.

Because of the corrupt and vicious political alliance between the C. I. O. and this administration, the farmers are to be compelled to sell their grapes at \$70 a ton to food processors, who can take care of less than half the crop, and let the others, worth \$165 a ton, rot or sell them to black-market operators.

This administration and the head of it have sold the farmer down the river in return for the political support of organized labor.

In addition to cheating the farmer, the administration is following a course which will deprive our soldiers of the food values which might have been produced from this grape crop.

A similar situation exists with reference to celery. Within the hour, I was notified from home that carloads of celery are ready for market. The buyers are ready to purchase, but they dare not purchase because they do not know what the ceiling price will be, and my advice from the Department—a Mr. Stanton—is that sometime within the next 2 or 3 weeks a price ceiling will be fixed.

Again we see the hand of the C. I. O. striking out to snatch from the farmer a decent return for his weeks and months of back-breaking toil in producing celery.

Did time permit, instance after instance of similar actions which hinder and delay, and in some cases halt completely, the production of food necessary to support the armed forces and the civilian population might be cited.

Yes; the President's message is full of good advice, and it is regrettable that neither he nor those who administer his policies have seen fit to recognize it, put it into force.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD] is recognized for 15 minutes.

#### THE DRAFTING OF FATHERS

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I complained a few days ago that we were deprived time for discussion. I have therefore taken these few minutes now made available. I take it as much for the Members of the House as for myself, hoping that you will avail yourselves of the opportunity to interrupt for your own suggestion. Oh, "What small potatoes we all are, as compared to what we ought to be." The country is looking to us to do something.

I listened to the message today with a great deal of satisfaction. It was a heartening message on the whole. It was in the same tone as the message of January. We were told, in effect, that we ought to gloss over complaints. The hint was that we would be anything but good citizens if we complained; that there was lack of real patriotism among those who did complain. Certainly that was implied in the message.

If I were politically wise, perhaps I would hold my peace, but I am a Member of the Congress and my people certainly think I have some part in relation to the conduct of the home front.

Cheerfully I have voted for all that the military have requested in former days. During the last 3 weeks I was home I received many messages to deliver to the Congress. I should not fear to deliver them. Discretion is something you never learn until you are too old, when it does not do you any good. I will speak briefly of one or two matters.

I have said, and I repeat, that I am definitely opposed to the drafting of fathers until real necessity exists. I can then vote as I think proper. That is the way most of you seem to feel about this matter. Why hesitate to express yourselves? Your constituents are anxious to know what you intend to do about it.

I have told my people that I would ask some questions and may feel compelled to vote as the military may advise us.

After reading the discussion before the committee, I learn that the Army wants plenty of men, and do not care where they get them. I care very much from what source they are taken, and so do you. It is really within our province to say to the Army where they shall take them. That is our right; that is our privilege;

that is our duty, to determine where they shall take them. If there is no real necessity for breaking up homes and taking the fathers, let us not do it. You are not talking much about it—except privately, but it is plainly evident that most of you agree with me in that reasoning.

If we shall have a National Service Act, I may say to the gentleman from New York, then, they claim, they would have the power to take men, and put them where they ought to go in essential industry, but they hesitate to take your suggestion to ask for that power. Even today, they do not want to assume it, although they are again whispering about it and may recommend it if they fear that we may take direct action.

I do not want to be too sentimental, but I want to read something and have it appear in the *Record*. Here is a letter handed to me from a soldier. I think he represents the thoughts of most soldiers:

As the war starts on the upward road, in earnest, I find more and more, that the soldiers follow the news. Subject of hotness second only to John L. Lewis would be the drafting of fathers. For God's sake, is Congress to stand alone in trying to stop such an idiotic situation? Could it be true that Congress is looking to the fall elections, but whatever the motive they are certainly on the right track. For the first time I ask you to do something regarding the war effort—write a letter to all the Congressmen you can think of and tell them to bury that father-drafting foolishness. They've got twice too many men already—what are the big boys after; a finger on every man and his whole personal life and identity?

That soldier wants to do what is right and he wants us to do what is right. I must have some real information in order to answer that letter because, as I look about I see that there are many soldiers scattered all over this Nation doing a great deal of work that we thought the WAC's, and the WAVES, and the SPARS would do. Seemingly there are already too many in positions of that type. We should assume to ourselves more responsibility about manpower and food problems.

I do wish to ask questions. A great leader of the United States Senate states that he has been informed "off the record," and is satisfied with the assistance that our allies, below the Rio Grande, have given to the war effort. I ask why they are not permitting their soldiers to be sent overseas, and supported by their population. They have assured us that they are our allies. Can they not give a few soldiers for the front? Have our boys got to do all the fighting? Is that all we can expect under the good neighbor policy? They have declared war on the Axis partners. But I know this great Senator, who says that he has been told this "off the record" seems often to have capitulated at a minute's notice by a slight whisper from the White House. He is not a leader in the great Senate. It would seem that he is not so much the leader in the great Senate, as the leader delegated from the White House. Leading from there, they become our drivers, forcing us too often to go in directions con-

trary to our real desires. Oh, "What small potatoes we all are, as compared to what we ought to be," and, what our people think we ought to be. Let us wake up and exercise our authority. But, I should not complain, according to the message received today. We hear no mention of John Lewis holding up production and how damaging the results, and no comment on the remedy given by the Congress, even over a veto. There was simply a recital of the wonderful production brought about by whom? The Congress? Oh, no! The Executive and those whom he has appointed conduct it all. What have we done except to O. K. what the Executive wanted? I do not wish to make a political speech. If I followed the Democratic code and would say to him who complains, "you are not patriotic," he might say to me "I have two sons in the Solomons," or he might look at me and say, "This is my Government, and I expect efficiency." Is the administration so interested in the war, that they will make little attempt to correct the troubles on the home front? One man said that there was one war in history that he was perfectly satisfied with, and that was the Trojan war. It was about a woman. He understood the cause of that one.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Since speaking in the Well of the House, I have had a communication from my district and the celery growers there. The celery growers have carloads of celery now on the tracks. The buyers are there, and they want to buy, and the growers are there, and they want to sell, but down here they advise me, Mr. Stanton in the Department, that they cannot tell what the ceiling price will be for 2 weeks yet. Will the gentleman tell me what they are going to do with that celery that is in the cars?

Mr. GIFFORD. I am unable to suggest. The retail fish people had an item of instruction as to how much to charge for fish at retail. An editorial in the paper tried to explain it, but they said, "That it was as clear as mud but that perhaps the fish would understand it." That is too generally the situation. Our people are unable to understand this foolishness. The war effort has apparently taken attention from the home front or at least the time of the Executive seems to be so absorbed in military matters that the home front is not being taken care of. As I have said before, Marvin Jones and Prentiss Brown and others of our own former Members have been appointed to carry out the will of the President—"kicking us with our own feet." Marvin Jones came before our committee yesterday and wanted to pay subsidies for 3 or 6 months. Seemingly all at the committee meeting opposed this plan, but it is plainly evident that the administration seems determined to force us to accept it.

As a result of that meeting, we could come to no resolution thereon. That Mr. Jones must first consult somewhere

else before he could act seems apparent, although he is supposed to be food czar. However, they seem determined to force subsidies down our throats. It appears to matter little what we think. Will you assert yourselves? I might be willing to capitulate for 3 months. Milk must be produced, but I want to give notice that I shall capitulate for only 3 months. I realize how stubborn the President is. I realize his fight with John Lewis caused the hold-the-line order which has brought upon us so much trouble. I want the O. P. A. to raise the price of milk if necessary or reduce it when necessary, as we must have milk production. The hold-the-line order has rendered the O. P. A. and other agencies helpless to bring relief when common sense dictates necessity of action.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman will recall that Marvin Jones also said that he did not have authority to deal with it, and the only course he could pursue was to come to Congress and tell us his troubles.

Mr. GIFFORD. Yes. I asked him, "Are you not War Food Administrator?" He has no authority over O. P. A. Is that not a pity? The White House has to tell the O. P. A. and our friend Marvin must first get orders from there. And I suppose they are pretty busy down there.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have 5 additional minutes. I want to ask him some questions about onions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CANNON of Florida). Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I want to ask the gentleman about onions. We realize that onions are a substantial part of the diet that the servicemen must have. Our growers are ready to harvest their onions. We want to know what about these ceiling prices. They tell us down at the Department that on the 22d there will be hearings about the ceiling price on onions, but what will we do with the onions in the meantime? Those crops are ready to be harvested and marketed. The growers want to sell and the buyers want to buy, but no one dares make a move. What are we to do with all this food while we are waiting for the Department down here?

Mr. GIFFORD. I do not know. I had a long letter from the Department this morning about onions and other vegetables; information about ceiling prices, but I have many other sad letters on my desk which seem to me to be rather evasive. I much doubt if they know how to handle the problem.

Mr. HOFFMAN. How would it be if we took that authority away from the O. P. A.?

Mr. GIFFORD. Now, you are talking sense. If we have the power to set them up, have we not power to pass legislation restricting, instructing, and laying down



policy? Every day many complaints are placed before us. I think there should be emergency legislation passed quickly to bring relief to our people. We cannot go on as we are going. Food ready for harvest must be freed from impossible restrictions. I want the Congress to assume some of this burden, and our people demand that we do. I want to live happily with this administration. I want to back the President. We will have 4 years more of him, apparently. Drew Pearson said he would not run again, but the President shortly afterward called him a confirmed liar. So we must make the best of it all. I want to work in harmony with him. I want to help him. I do not wish to be critical. I greatly desire to be helpful. I want to help him out of this mess. His appointed czars seem to fight among themselves. He needs to have the help of the Congress in matters of policy. Let us rescue him. He is my President. I am not criticizing him on his military conduct of the war. I would not if I could. I am talking about the home front, which is largely your job and mine. Are you going to lie down on it?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does the gentleman think that the President's political alliance with the C. I. O., and these other fellows, justifies charging 25 cents a week to the soldiers who volunteered to do canning?

Mr. GIFFORD. Oh, probably these votes are worth it. Remember that only last week we were told of their rising and applauding for 3 minutes for a fourth term. Labor. Labor which has endorsed WALLACE in taking down all barriers of trade and letting cheap goods come into the country. Labor with its demand for high wages, so blindly following. Following blindly. In the next election let us have an issue so strong that no matter who is nominated, we can win. If some courageous man would come forward and say, "I am running on a platform to cut out one-half or even one-third of the bureaus, and give the Government back to its rightful owners," he would not need a half-billion dollar smile and voice in order to win.

I close by begging you to help our President in these problems affecting the home front.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman is asking someone to come forward on a platform to do away with some of the bureaucrats. Has the gentleman forgotten the President's promise and his campaign platform, where he promised economy and the curtailment of bureaucracy?

Mr. GIFFORD. Oh, no; but he forgot it.

My people ask me why we in Congress do not do something. I read in the Reader's Digest the argument of our friend, the gentleman from Texas, HATTON SUMNERS, "Don't blame the bureaucrats!" All I can say is that we love the

gentleman from Texas, HATTON SUMNERS; we rise and applaud him when he makes a speech, but when he votes the way he talks it will be something to be joyful about.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

#### STABILIZATION PLAN

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, several months ago I introduced a resolution, as a member of the Coinage Committee, requiring that in discussions and considerations for the formation of an international bank, a committee from Congress should be permitted to sit in and to learn of the understandings reached between the contracting nations. Up to the present time the Treasury Department has refused to approve the resolution which sought to create this special committee.

We now learn from London sources that a group of financial experts from England are here discussing the creation of this international bank, and I want to read to you a London dispatch dated September 14, which gave out this information to the American people. It is an Associated Press article from London, and reads as follows:

Two major financial plans—calling for establishment of an international institution for regulating investments, stabilization of world prices for major commodities—will be discussed by Lord Keynes, who now is in Washington for conferences with United States Treasury officials, it was reported yesterday.

The Financial News said Lord Keynes was accompanied by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Sir David Waley, Prof. Lionel Robbins, and other British experts. He is expected to make an effort to reach a compromise between the Keynes and the revised White currency stabilization plans.

The Financial News said the experts also would consider the creation of a bank for reconstruction of united and associated nations.

Such a bank would make long-term loans to countries where a scarcity of capital prevents adequate utilization of economic resources.

Lord Keynes is the author of a British plan which proposes to stabilize currency through an international clearing union which would have no assets, but would permit participation on the basis of each nation's world trade.

Apparently the Treasury officials in Washington were unwilling to give the news of the present conference to the American people, and therefore we were forced to get our news from London, which has been the source of a great deal of news in the past on financial and other problems.

It occurs to me that many things can be discussed at such a conference. I feel that the Members of Congress, the representatives of the people, should have an opportunity to sit in to learn what is going to be done to them.

Incidentally we have approximately \$22,000,000,000 worth of gold, most of which has been purchased from England and other countries of the world at inflated prices. No doubt the financial experts from England are here to tell us how to use our gold and other resources for the benefit of the rest of the world. "Me thinks" that the American people and Congress ought to have something to say about it. At a later date, when more information is available, I hope to have more to say about the English plan and the Treasury proposal for an international bank.

Secretary Morgenthau promised that before anything would be done he would come to the Congress and present a plan, because he thought it was only fair that he should come before the representatives of the people with his ideas. But the Congress will never learn of the secret agreements that are made or what is to be done by and between the international bankers under any plan cooked up in secret session by the financial wizards of the world. Secret understanding and plans kept under cover are dangerous to the future welfare of our country, and Congress should insist on having full information on arrangements being made at the present Treasury conference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an editorial entitled "Religion, Labor, and the Common Good," by A. F. Whitney.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. PLOESER (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) from September 20 to 22, inclusive, on account of official business.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 250. An act to promote sustained-yield forest management in order thereby (a) to stabilize communities, forest industries, employment, and taxable forest wealth; (b) to assure a continuous and ample supply of forest products; and (c) to secure the benefits of forests in regulation of water supply and stream flow, prevention of soil erosion, amelioration of climate, and preservation of wildlife; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 357. An act to authorize the presentation of a medal of honor to J. Edgar Hoover; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 439. An act for the relief of Perkins Gins, formerly Perkins Oil Co., of Memphis, Tenn.; to the Committee on War Claims.

S. 715. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during the year 1937, and for other purposes," approved

January 29, 1937; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 789. An act to provide for the mailing of annual notices to owners of tax-exempt properties in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 881. An act to amend an act entitled "An act relating to the levying and collecting of taxes and assessments, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1938; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 964. An act to provide for furnishing transportation in Government-owned automotive vehicles for employees of the Veterans' Administration at field stations in the absence of adequate public or private transportation; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

S. 1223. An act to fix the compensation of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia and the Superintendent of the National Training School for Girls; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1224. An act to designate the Public Library of the District of Columbia a public depository for governmental publications; to the Committee on Printing.

S. 1279. An act to amend the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, as amended, so as to liberalize family allowances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 31 minutes p. m.) the House, pursuant to its order heretofore entered, adjourned until Monday, September 20, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

708. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of a survey of the Washita River watershed in the States of Oklahoma and Texas, made by this Department, pursuant to the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936 (H. Doc. No. 275); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

709. A letter from the adjutant general, Grand Army of the Republic, transmitting the Journal of the Proceedings of the Seventy-sixth National Encampment, held at Indianapolis, Ind., September 13-18, 1942 (H. Doc. No. 32); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

710. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting two supplemental estimates of appropriation, totaling \$8,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, to remain available until expended, for the War Department for flood control (H. Doc. No. 274); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

711. A letter from the acting president, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend section 10 of the act of March 3, 1925, entitled "An act to provide for the regulation of motor-vehicle traffic in the District of Columbia, increase the number of judges of the police court, and for other purposes," as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

712. A letter from the Associate Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting a copy of Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements; for the quarter ending December 31, 1943, covering the appropriation "Maintenance, Executive Mansion and Grounds," as provided in

Independent Offices Appropriation Act, approved June 26, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

713. A letter from the Under Secretary, United States Department of the Interior, transmitting copies of revised estimates of personnel requirements, covering the quarter ending September 30, 1943, for various bureaus and offices of the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

714. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1944, in the amount of \$40,000 (H. Doc. No. 273); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

715. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting the fourth monthly list of registrants who have been deferred because of their employment in or under the Federal Government, as of August 15, 1943, in accordance with the provisions of subsection C of Public Law No. 23 (78th Cong.), approved April 8, 1943 (list prepared from reports submitted in the continental United States and the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2972) to suspend, as respects vessels of the Navy or in the naval service, certain provisions of the act approved March 3, 1925, authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels of the United States, and to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to settle and pay claims for damages caused by vessels of the Navy or in the naval service, or for towage and salvage services to such vessels, and for other purposes, and the same was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 3223. A bill to provide for reimbursement of officers, enlisted men, and others in the naval service of the United States for property lost, damaged, or destroyed in such service; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DREWRY:

H. R. 3224. A bill to establish the grades of commissioned warrant officer and warrant officer in the United States Marine Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MAAS:

H. R. 3225. A bill to amend the act of May 27, 1908, as amended, authorizing settlement of accounts of deceased officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MALONEY:

H. R. 3226. A bill to establish a Department of Air Defense, to establish the United States Air Forces as a separate branch of national defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. BARRY:

H. R. 3227. A bill to abolish the Office of War Information and transfer its functions to the Department of State; to the Committee

on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 3228. A bill to increase the number of midshipmen allowed at the United States Naval Academy from the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HEFFERNAN:

H. R. 3229. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of New York certain lands within the Brooklyn Navy Yard in the city of New York; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. R. 3230. A bill to amend section 12 of the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MAAS:

H. R. 3231. A bill to facilitate payment of unpaid retired pay of personnel of the armed services and to avoid needless clerical expenditures; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARRY:

H. R. 3232. A bill to fix maximum rents in the New York City defense-rental area at the September 1, 1942, level; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 3233. A bill to repeal the War Labor Disputes Act; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SASSCER:

H. R. 3234. A bill to amend the act approved January 16, 1936, entitled "An act to provide for the retirement and retirement annuities of civilian members of the teaching staff at the United States Naval Academy and the Postgraduate School, United States Naval Academy"; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON:

H. R. 3235. A bill to authorize the transportation of dependents and household effects of personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard under certain conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 3236. A bill to provide aid to dependent children in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 3237. A bill to permit the granting of beverage licenses in the District of Columbia to service clubs of other United Nations; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 3238. A bill to amend section 14 of the act entitled: "An act to provide for commitments to, maintenance in, and discharges from the District Training School, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925, and to amend section 15 thereof, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 3239. A bill to provide for the setting aside of convictions of Federal offenders who have been placed on probation and have fully complied with the conditions of their probation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3240. A bill to amend title IX of the act of March 27, 1942, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "An act to further expedite the prosecution of the war," by adding a new section thereto providing free postage under certain conditions for persons serving in the armed forces of any foreign country with which the United States may be associated in the prosecution of war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3241. A bill to implement the jurisdiction of service courts of friendly foreign forces within the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 3242 (by request). A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize an increase of the number of cadets at the United States Military Academy and to provide for maintaining the corps of cadets at authorized



strength," approved June 3, 1942 (57 Stat. 306); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3243. A bill to amend the second paragraph of section 10 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3244. A bill to extend the benefits of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, in connection with the public lands, to certain persons serving in the merchant marine and to certain civilian workmen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BUSBEY:

H. R. 3245. A bill amending title II of the Social Security Act to provide for credit service in the armed forces for old-age and survivors insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARTLEY:

H. R. 3256 (by request). A bill to provide for increases in the rates of payments of salaries, compensation, pension, retirement benefits, social-security benefits, and other monetary benefits not based on specific contracts by 10 percent of the basic amounts thereof for each 10-percent increase in the cost of living, as compared with the index figure of the cost of living during the first half of 1940, to be computed for each 6-month period following enactment, to be put into effect, prospectively, as of the 1st of the fourth month after each such 6-month period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin:

H. J. Res. 155. Joint resolution to permit the importation from Canada, free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock feed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLER of Connecticut:

H. J. Res. 156. Joint resolution directing the Price Administrator to make effective immediately the provision of Public Law 729, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "An act to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942"; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TOLAN:

H. J. Res. 157. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim Armed Services Honor Day for the recognition and appreciation of the patriotic devotion to duty of all members of all branches of the armed military and naval forces of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAUTHOFF:

H. Con. Res. 37. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that certain married servicemen on duty overseas be granted furloughs to visit their families; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H. Con. Res. 38. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives to have printed additional copies of the hearings held before said committee on the resolution (H. Res. 30) authorizing and directing an investigation of the progress of the war effort; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. Con. Res. 39. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to propose to the nations of the world the adoption of the Edwards Perpetual Calendar; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DOUGHTON:

H. Res. 301. Resolution providing additional compensation for the clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; to the Committee on Accounts.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the Republic of Uruguay, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, with applause on the magnificent triumph of the cause of democracy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CLASON:

H. R. 3246. A bill for the relief of Robert H. Wilder; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H. R. 3247. A bill for the relief of Joseph Langhorne Walker; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GAMBLE:

H. R. 3248. A bill granting a pension to Fannie J. Mann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOPE:

H. R. 3249. A bill granting a pension to Birdie Ann Mock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALE:

H. R. 3250. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court of Maine; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOCH:

H. R. 3251. A bill for the relief of Harry F. Gracey; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H. R. 3252. A bill granting an increase of pension to Grizelda Hull Hobson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 3253. A bill for the relief of Clay Guthrie and Detroit Automobile Inter-Insurance Exchange; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PITTINGER:

H. R. 3254. A bill granting a pension to Ernest Manley Gordon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey:

H. R. 3255. A bill granting an increase of pension to Emma M. Devo; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2163. By Mr. BRYSON: Petition of Emily B. Stokes and 582 citizens of Woodbury, N. J., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2164. Also, petition of Edna M. Souers and 516 citizens of New Philadelphia, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2165. Also, petition of Zura Peck and 71 citizens of Meyersdale, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2166. Also, petition of Jessie Ward Davis and 50 citizens of Patterson, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2167. Also, petition of W. L. Moody and 82 citizens of Wood River, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2168. Also, petition of William Schooley and 80 citizens of Rosemead, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2169. Also, petition of LeRoy A. Sheldon and 164 citizens of Riverside, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2170. Also, petition of Mrs. D. R. Brazel and 22 citizens of Alton, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2171. Also, petition of Ray P. Watt and 116 citizens of Inglewood, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2172. Also, petition of Alice Price Logare and 39 citizens of San Francisco, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2173. Also, petition of Gertrude Chambless and 85 citizens of Portland, Oreg., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2174. Also, petition of Mrs. Joseph C. Hummer and 20 citizens of Titusville, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2175. Also, petition of Mrs. H. R. Wilton and 82 citizens of Charlotte, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2176. Also, petition of Rilla B. Cox and 21 citizens of Wymore, Nebr., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2177. Also, petition of Mrs. E. Burlingame and 35 citizens of Cincinnati, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2178. Also, petition of Elsie Barthel and 50 citizens of Watervliet, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2179. Also, petition of Lena M. Lisle and 39 citizens of Salem, Oreg., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2180. Also, petition of Lula Rae Wiser and 14 citizens of Beloit, Kans., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2181. Also, petition of Mrs. Charles F. Tate and 61 citizens of Chandler, Ariz., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2182. Also, petition of Inez Ware and 50 citizens of Stafford, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2183. Also, petition of Mrs. O. P. Burbes and 165 citizens of Nickerson and Sterling, Kans., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2184. Also, petition of Mrs. A. M. Fombelle and 30 citizens of Wooster, Ohio, urging en-

actment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2185. Also, petition of Mattie Brumfield and 39 citizens of Winchester, Ind., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2186. Also, petition of Paul B. Stone and 41 citizens of Kallispell, Mont., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2187. Also, petition of 139 citizens of Nickerson, Kans., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2188. Also, petition of 123 members of the Oregon Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Portland, Oreg., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2189. Also, petition of 88 members of the First Baptist Church of Salem, Oreg., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2190. Also, petition of Mrs. R. C. Garner and 107 citizens of Missouri, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2191. Also, petition of 195 citizens of Worthington, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2192. Also, petition of Hazel D. Stanton and 40 citizens of San Pedro, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2193. Also, petition of Mrs. Howard Hughey and 67 citizens of Greenville, Ill., urging

enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2194. Also, petition of Mary K. Brown and 36 citizens of Los Gatos, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2195. Also, petition of 17 members of the Woodlawn Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Los Angeles, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2196. Also, petition of Edward E. Washburn and 40 citizens of Newfield, N. J., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2197. Also, petition of Mrs. C. E. Burts and 24 citizens of Anderson, S. C., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2198. Also, petition of Verna Willey and 20 citizens of Industry, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2199. Also, petition of Jennie M. Price and 50 citizens of Oakland, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2200. Also, petition of Mrs. A. H. Owen and 50 citizens of Newfield, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2201. Also, petition of Cora Marsh and eight citizens of Creston, Mont., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.



2202. Also, petition of Rev. V. C. Mulkin and 40 citizens of Madison, Wis., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2203. Also, petition of Mrs. E. M. Hall and 17 citizens of Weston, W. Va., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2204. Also, petition of 65 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Burlington Union in Vermont, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2205. Also, petition of E. S. Roxburgh and 72 citizens of Chicago, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2206. Also, petition of Alice S. Williams and 74 citizens of Portland, Oreg., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2207. Also, petition of Mrs. Walter Hall and 443 citizens of Salam, N. J., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2208. Also, petition of Grace Peterson and 62 citizens of Hermitage, Mo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2209. Also, petition of Bertha L. Harris and 36 citizens of Leesburg, N. J., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2210. Also, petition of Fannie Nixon and 72 citizens of Cedaredge, Colo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2211. Also, petition of Mrs. George Peters and six citizens of Mercersburg, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2212. Also, petition of Viola M. Currier and 40 citizens of San Bernardino, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2213. Also, petition of Raymond E. Cunningham and 24 residents of Denver, Colo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2214. Also, petition of Rhoda Yocom and 43 citizens of Adrian, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2215. Also, petition of Mrs. S. T. Dundore and 48 citizens of Millersburg, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2216. Also, petition of Rev. J. J. Keiser and 25 citizens of Anoka, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2217. Also, petition of Gertrude Mason and 41 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Castle Rock, Wash., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2218. Also, petition of Mrs. George Wolfenden and 20 citizens of San Francisco, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2219. Also, petition of Kate J. Alonso and 132 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Gainesville, Fla., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the

duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2220. Also, petition of Sara Howanstone and 40 citizens of Newport, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2221. Also, petition of Mrs. W. K. Love and 41 citizens of Riverside, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2222. Also, petition of Olive E. Curtis and 20 citizens of Beaumont, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2223. Also, petition of Mary Waddell and 35 citizens of Mansfield, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2224. Also, petition of Mrs. Adah L. Riley and 26 citizens of Nashport, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2225. Also, petition of Mrs. O. J. Skrain and 120 citizens of Seattle, Wash., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2226. Also, petition of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hassler and 116 citizens of Chambersburg, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2227. Also, petition of Grace F. Watkins and 45 citizens of Chesapeake City, Md., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2228. Also, petition of Rev. Joseph W. Barton and 54 citizens of Overlea, Md., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.



2229. Also, petition of Mrs. David Haskele and 40 citizens of Los Angeles, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2230. Also, petition of Lydia Rux and 41 citizens of Greeley, Colo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2231. Also, petition of Della Henry and eight citizens of Phillipsburg, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2232. Also, petition of Mrs. Obert Tweten and 23 citizens of Glyndon, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2233. Also, petition of Isabelle Tebbe and 11 citizens of Yreka, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2234. Also, petition of Mrs. Arthur May and 18 citizens of Solway, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2235. Also, petition of Mr. and Mrs. George Whisler and 50 citizens of Bluford, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2236. Also, petition of Mrs. A. L. Smith and 39 citizens of Atlanta, Ga., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the committee on the Judiciary.

2237. Also, petition of Flora Ramos and eight citizens of Arroyo, P. R., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2238. Also, petition of Myrtle K. Arnold and 41 citizens of Minneapolis, Minn., urging

enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2239. Also, petition of Mrs. R. C. Garner and 61 citizens of Maplewood and Hannibal, Mo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2240. Also, petition of Mr. S. H. Magill and 19 citizens of Petersburg, Alaska, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2241. Also, petition of Mrs. D. J. McCanne and 21 citizens of Denver, Colo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2242. Also, petition of Rev. K. Dunkelberger and 27 citizens of Washougal, Wash., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2243. Also, petition of Anna M. Sweet and 50 citizens of Herkimer, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2244. Also, petition of 100 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Los Angeles, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2245. Also, petition of Anna C. Almy and 21 citizens of Syracuse, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2246. Also, petition of Mrs. Carl Orthner and 69 citizens of Burlington, Iowa, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2247. Also, petition of Mable Glaque and 42 citizens of Brush, Colo., urging enact-

ment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2248. Also, petition of Mrs. R. P. Ingraham and 20 citizens of Denver, Colo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2249. Also, petition of Mr. V. K. Beshge-tor and 152 citizens of Alma, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2250. Also, petition of Mayor R. H. Wallace of Amoret, Mo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2251. Also, petition of Agnes Smith and 30 citizens of Killbuck, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2252. Also, petition of Mr. W. E. Speaker and citizens of East Liverpool, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2253. Also, petition of Mrs. Lacy McKinney and 45 citizens of Basin, W. Va., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2254. Also, petition of Mrs. A. G. Buley and 20 citizens of Glenville, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2255. Also, petition of Rev. H. E. Weaver and 18 citizens of Duluth, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2256. Also, petition of Rev. Albert B. Benton and the Christian Churches of Youngstown, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill



2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2257. Also, petition of Annie L. Shepherd and 42 citizens of Springfield, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2258. Also, petition of Eva I. Williams and 20 citizens of Cato, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2259. Also, petition of L. R. Collins of Jackson, Miss., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2260. Also, petition of Mrs. H. I. Cecil and 36 citizens of Saint Paul, Neb., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2261. Also, petition of Mrs. N. J. Snaby and 21 citizens of Peterson, Minn., urging enactment of House bill, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2262. Also, petition of 10 members of the Methodist Church, Mora, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2263. Also, petition of Edward I. Besecker and 53 citizens of Maryland and Pennsylvania, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2264. Also, petition of Mrs. H. D. West and 15 citizens of Bowman, S. C., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2265. Also, petition of Mrs. Garner and 260 citizens of Missouri and Illinois, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the win-

ning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2266. Also, petition of Mrs. C. M. Betchie and 7 citizens of Cedarville, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2267. Also, petition of Raymond Keys and 50 citizens of Winchester, Ind., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2268. Also, petition of Rev. Ezra Budke and 71 citizens of Waseca, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2269. Also, petition of Margaret B. Rife and 26 citizens of Cedarville, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2270. Also, petition of J. B. Rife and 23 citizens of Cedarville, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2271. Also, petition of Rev. Everett J. Spring and 180 citizens of Edinburg, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2272. Also, petition of Ella H. Llewellyn and 19 citizens of Hatboro, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2273. Also, petition of Mrs. O. E. Crandall and 80 citizens of Battle Creek, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2274. Also, petition of Mrs. C. E. Ryan and 203 citizens of Brule, Neb., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed

production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2275. Also, petition of Mrs. A. F. Fredin and 32 citizens of Duluth, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2276. Also, petition of Mrs. George Dahl and 10 citizens of Littlefork, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2277. Also, petition of Margery H. Adams and 24 citizens of Townville, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2278. Also, petition of Florence Evans and 23 citizens of Merion, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2279. Also, petition of Olive N. Pettit and 42 citizens of Harrisburg, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2280. Also, petition of Mrs. Henry F. Jacobs and 131 citizens of Battle Creek, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2281. Also, petition of Grace Carpenter and 51 citizens of Hemlock, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2282. Also, petition of Mrs. J. B. Boyd and 40 citizens of Bellare, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill, 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2283. Also, petition of Sophia G. Amsbury and 21 citizens of Los Angeles, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and

speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2284. Also, petition of the Woman's Progressive Bible Class of Trinity Methodist Church, Berkeley, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2285. Also, petition of Minnie Hanson and 46 citizens of Bellingham, Wash., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2286. Also, petition of Mrs. E. G. Nabell and 30 citizens of East Point, Ga., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2287. Also, petition of L. W. Seaback and 33 citizens of Santa Ana, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2288. Also, petition of Mary Jenkins and 78 citizens of Pasadena, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2289. Also, petition of Mrs. H. J. Riordan and 10 citizens of Duluth, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2290. Also, petition of L. E. Rambo and 146 citizens of Raymondville, Tex., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2291. Also, petition of Grace M. Melton and 19 citizens of Riverside, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2292. Also, petition of Reginald Shepley and 46 citizens of Greenville, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to

reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2293. Also, petition of Ernest W. Peterson and 30 citizens of Ashtabula, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2294. Also, petition of Mrs. J. O. Woolf and 45 citizens of Elmira, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2295. Also, petition of Lera V. Burmerster and 60 citizens of Des Plaines, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2296. Also, petition of Mrs. Herbert Tice and 200 citizens of Sullivan, Mo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2297. Also, petition of 19 members of the Woman's Society of Christian Service, Elsberry Methodist Church, Missouri, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2298. Also, petition of Mrs. C. W. Fletcher and 63 citizens of Felicity, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2299. Also, petition of Mrs. E. L. Bishop and 20 citizens of Colorado Springs, Colo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2300. Also, petition of Mrs. Ida Witner and 140 citizens of Wingate, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2301. Also, petition of Mrs. Clara B. Newcomb and 40 citizens of Cherry Creek, N. Y.,

urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2302. Also, petition of Mrs. Nora Berringer and 21 citizens of Brunswick, Mo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2303. Also, petition of Rev. F. T. Reed and 115 citizens of Weston, W. Va., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2304. Also, petition of Mrs. C. W. Clift and 28 citizens of Harlingen, Tex., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2305. Also, petition of Mrs. G. E. Walston and 32 citizens of Atwater, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2306. Also, petition of Mr. B. V. Edmonty and 48 citizens of Plains, Mont., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2307. Also, petition of Mrs. Blanche McGee and 20 citizens of Greensburg, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2308. Also, petition of Mrs. Curtis Henderson and 30 citizens of Sherwood, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2309. Also, petition of Mrs. Gwendoline A. Thompson and 60 citizens of Los Angeles, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2310. Also, petition of Mrs. C. P. Ely and 21 citizens of Westerville, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to



reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2311. Also, petition of Mrs. J. B. Boyd and 58 citizens of Bellaire, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2312. Also, petition of Lydia Hill and 20 citizens of Oakland, Nebr., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2313. Also, petition of Minnie Dawley and 22 citizens of Forestville, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2314. Also, petition of Lucy G. Whitwell and 62 citizens of San Francisco, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2315. Also, petition of Mary H. Taft and 21 citizens of Montgomery, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2316. Also, petition of Garner's Music Store and 133 citizens of St. Louis, Mo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2317. Also, petition of Mrs. William E. Wood and 18 citizens of Graston, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2318. Also, petition of Edward E. Blake and 54 citizens of Eugene, Oreg., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2319. Also petition of Mr. John M. Sorensen and 21 citizens of Colorado Springs,

Colo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2320. Also, petition of the Adult Bible Class of Finksburg Church, Finksburg, Md., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2321. Also petition of Mrs. T. J. Hisel and 20 citizens of Purdin, Mo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2322. Also, petition of Mr. Richard C. Stockes and 51 citizens of Royal Oak, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2323. Also petition of Mrs. Stella Evans and 38 citizens of Los Angeles, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2324. Also petition of Mrs. Minnie Baertsch and 21 citizens of Kalispell, Mont., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2325. Also petition of Rev. Wm. L. McGlasson and 19 citizens of Salem, Oreg., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2326. Also, petition of Claude A. Watson and 17 citizens of Everett, Wash., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2327. Also, petition of Franklin Price and 20 citizens of Moosic, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2328. Also, petition of W. R. Griswold and 23 citizens of West Union, W. Va., urging

enactment of House bill 2082 a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2329. Also, petition of 50 citizens of Kalispell, Mont., sent to Congressman MIKE MANSFIELD, urging enactment of House bill 2082 a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2330. Also, petition of Mary E. Dugan and 33 citizens of Bellingham, Wash., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2331. Also, petition of Jennie E. Hovey and 30 citizens of South Fork, Mo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2332. Also, petition of Minnie Baertsch and 57 citizens of Kalispell, Mont., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2333. Also petition of Mrs. W. H. Kniefel and 20 citizens of Parma, Idaho, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2334. By Mr. ANDREWS of New York: Petition signed by some 50 persons in Niagara County, N. Y., favoring the passage of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2335. Also, letters from the "Friend" Manufacturing Co., Gasport, N. Y., and the M. J. Grass Screw Machine Products Co., Buffalo, N. Y., urging changes in the existing laws having to do with renegotiation of contracts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2336. Also, communication received from the firm of Hickman, Coward & Wattles, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., outlining the views of the dairy business favoring passage of House bill 2400; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2337. By Mr. ANGELL: Petition of Joseph Lemma & Sons, Inc., and other residents of Oregon, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2338. Also, petition of Oregon Woman's Christian Temperance Union asking for the enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2339. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition of Andrew Baum and 40 St. Louis citizens protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2340. Also, petition of Adolph Wohlbrett and 20 St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to

enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2341. Also, petition of Mrs. Jos. Hauser and 40 St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2342. Also, petition of L. Schroeder and 42 St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2343. Also, petition of E. Hahn and 23 St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2344. Also, petition of Clyde Stemmermann and 19 St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2345. Also, petition of the St. Louis Mailers Union No. 3 and 31 St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2346. Also, petition of Mrs. Frank R. Bellow and 20 St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2347. Also, petition of Ernie H. Meininger and 20 St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2348. Also, petition of Mary Hays and 20 St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2349. By Mr. GIFFORD: Petition of sundry citizens of New Bedford protesting against enactment of prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2350. By Mr. GREGORY: Petition signed by 42 citizens of Paducah, Ky., urging early and favorable consideration of the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082), in order to bring about a suspension of the alcoholic beverage industry for the duration of the war, to reduce absenteeism, increase production, and eliminate sources of disorder and physical disability which are hampering our war effort; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2351. Also, petition signed by 130 members of the First Methodist Church of Mayfield, Ky., asking that legislation be passed prohibiting the sale and advertising of liquors in any form and prohibiting the distribution of unwholesome and vicious moving pictures and magazines detrimental to the young people of America, both in Army and civilian life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2352. By Mr. HARRIS of Virginia: Petition of sundry citizens of Suffolk, Va., in support of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2353. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Suffolk, Va., in support of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2354. By Mr. TOWE: Petition of Mrs. Isabel M. Koetter, of Dumont, N. J., and 23 other citizens of Bergen County, requesting the Congress of the United States to enact House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2355. Also, petition of Mrs. Elizabeth A. DuRio and 25 other residents of Closter, N. J., requesting the Congress of the United States to enact House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2356. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of Association of Retired Federal Civil Service Employees, San Francisco, Calif., urging the Congress of the United States to recognize the urgent necessity of granting relief to the Federal civil-service employees in the lower brackets, and recommending passage of

House bill 2195 and Senate bill 878; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

2357. By Mr. SCHIFFLER: Petition of Theodore L. Sushka and other citizens of Wheeling, W. Va., in opposition to the passage of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2358. Also, petition of patrons of Eddie's Lunch, of Wheeling, W. Va., in opposition to the passage of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2359. Also, petition of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of Follansbee, W. Va., in opposition to House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2360. Also, petition of the Allegheny Club, of Wheeling, W. Va., in opposition to House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2361. By Mr. GAMBLE (by request): Petition signed by the residents of White Plains, N. Y., urging early consideration of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2362. By Mr. VORYS of Ohio: Petition of R. P. Essman and 87 others, urging early consideration and a favorable vote on House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2363. Also, petition of Bud's Grill, Columbus, Ohio, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2364. Also, petition of Aquila Aerie, No. 2290, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Columbus, Ohio, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2365. Also, petition of the Hill Distributing Co., of Columbus, Ohio, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2366. Also, petition of J. Henry Mann and 34 others, urging early consideration and a favorable vote on House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2367. Also, petition of Ella Foltz and 19 others, petitioning Congress to pass House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2368. Also, petition of the Scioto Distributing Co., of Columbus, Ohio, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2369. By the SPEAKER: Petition of State Camp of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the flag salute; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2370. Also, petition of William J. Bennet, counselor of law, New York, N. Y., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to admission to the United States of aliens who are religious refugees; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

2371. By Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: Petition of citizens of Charleston, W. Va., urging the early consideration and favorable vote on the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most merciful and loving Father, who hast folded back the curtain of another night and given us once again the promise of a new day, be gracious to hear our prayer and accept our praise; we would refresh our minds and spirits by regaining the teachings of our Lord. Grant that we may not be too blind to

see or too deaf to hear; O give us the power to will and the will to wait.

Today we are turning one of the great bends of history; while the road is long and the hills steep and rough, guide us into the highways of a courageous conviction that we may help to lift the motley multitudes from their abyss of human woe and degradation. Blessed Lord, there is something within us which declares that if Thy Spirit had been in the souls of the nations, these tragic, crimson years could not have stained the fair face of this weeping world. O lead us to choose the best and the supreme, and undergird us until we cross the threshold of escape from deathful clods into deathless service. O God of wisdom and the Father of us all, be in the deliberation of this day. In the holy name of our Master, we pray. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, September 17, 1943, was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatling, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1203. An act to eliminate private suits for penalties and damages arising out of frauds against the United States.

### COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM IN ITS RELATION TO SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts I submit the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 303), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 294 of the Seventy-seventh Congress and continued by House Resolution 18 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, incurred by the select committee appointed to study and investigate the national defense program in its relation to small business in the United States, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$25,000 additional including expenditures for the employment of experts, investigators, attorneys, clerical, stenographic and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee or any subcommittee thereof conducting such investigation, signed by the chairman of the committee, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

SEC. 2. The official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia unless otherwise officially engaged.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack].

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker—

### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.